

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Arms out of control

It is encouraging that public attention has begun to focus on the spiraling of American arms sales abroad. Congress, for one, is watching this development like a hawk. But the fact remains that there is yet no serious effort within the government to look at what is being sold all over the world and to evolve a sensible policy for bringing arms sales under control. The new administration will have to give this matter the highest priority.

It should be no source of pride to the United States that it has become the largest arms seller in the world. Government-to-government exports totaled about \$1.5 billion annually a decade ago; the level is now a staggering \$10 billion to \$10 billion a year. Moreover, the U.S. is no longer peddling hand-me-downs but the newest and highly advanced weapon systems, such as supersonic planes, submarines, and antisub missiles.

Ironically, the United States may be defeating its own goal of enhancing security throughout the world. Not only does this massive outpouring of arms fuel possibilities for regional conflict. As military and diplomatic experts are beginning to realize, one with some alarm, it will become increasingly difficult for the U.S. — or the Soviet Union — to play the role of peacemaker. The ability of the superpowers to maintain world stability is thus being eroded.

Iran is an illustration of the dangers of unrestrained arms selling. A just-released study by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee notes that the Iranians do not even have the skills to operate the sophisticated U.S. weaponry they now buy, and would be totally dependent on U.S. personnel if they decided to go to war. By 1980, the report estimates, there could be as many as 50,000 Americans in Iran involved mostly in arms programs.

It is doubly disturbing that there has been no close scrutiny of this program because of a secret decision by President Nixon in 1972 to sell Iran all the modern conventional arms it wanted. Who one considers the volatility of

the Middle East and the potential for wars and oil embargoes in the region, it is astonishing the U.S. has such an open-ended commitment.

Other arms programs are equally questionable. The Saudi Arabians are asking for as many as 2,000 Sidewinder interceptors missiles for their F-4s, when experts agree such a number is excessive for the country's defense. Fortunately, as a result of public outcry, the administration will probably scale down its arms request to Congress.

Nor is the Persian Gulf the only turbulent area where arms are accumulating at a fast rate. An arms race is under way in black Africa, where the United States is eager to bolster its allies and counter the Soviet arms buildup in Somalia, Uganda, and Angola. And many "third-world" countries are acquiring submarines and missile-armed patrol boats that could be used to impede shipping.

This is not to suggest a criticism of legitimate arms programs. It makes sense for the U.S. to help friendly countries build up their forces so they can defend themselves. There is merit in fostering regional defense systems. Arms agreements often serve valid security objectives — perhaps they do in most cases.

But to accept the present government view of "the more the better" (and the Pentagon, especially, argues that arms sales help the balance of trade and keep unit costs down) is to head down a potentially dangerous path. Some hard thought ought to be given to the nature of the weapons supplied. Are the most lethal arms going to unreliable clients? To what extent are they truly defensive? If they can be used as offensive weapons, what quantity can be justified as needed?

Arms are like shiny toys these days. Everyone wants them. But, as the major supplier in the world, the United States' duty is to lead in showing that it does not intend to turn the world into an arsenal of weapons that could have disastrous consequences.

Monday, August 15

I don't want any more comments on my line of march



Will Angola drain Castro?

Now that Angolan President Neto has visited his patron, Fidel Castro, in Cuba, questions remain for both leaders. For Castro, the problem is how many Cubans to take out of Angola — and how soon. For Neto, the difficulty is political survival in the face of continuing guerrilla opposition, and getting his battered country started toward rehabilitation, both of which require the continued presence of Cuban forces.

Neto's opponents in the recent civil war are still active in the hinterlands. Portions of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA force operate in the central area, where roads are few and the important Benguela railway is subject to attack. In the northeast, near the Zaire border, Holden Roberto's FNLA group apparently is again active.

And in the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, an independence movement still flourishes, requiring the presence of Cuban troops.

Even in the capital city of Luanda, the Neto position is under fire by young militants advocating a sharper leftist stand than the Neto brand of socialism. So the President needs all the support he can get from Havana and Moscow — just to maintain control. This helps account for the severity of the sentences against the foreign mercenaries.

Neto has said that no American prisoners of war are still alive in Vietnam. A similar conclusion has been reached by the chairman of the House of Representatives select committee looking into the matter of the MIAs.

But the families and friends of the MIAs cannot be faulted for hanging onto hope without evidence to the contrary. And if Neto wants to put pressure behind it and live up to humanitarian principles, it will prolong the misery of doubt no longer. It will fully convey whatever information it has.

In the larger Asian picture, the American withdrawal from South Vietnam has done less

to encourage the return of the Chinese Communists to the mainland than to encourage the return of the French. Le Monde, before leaving the Soviet Union,

What do you think today about the analysis you gave in "Will the U.S.S.R. Survive Until 1984?"

Yes, in the fields of housing, clothing, electric household goods and automobiles, in the food situation there also was progress at one time, but now we are threatened with a heavy recession, which shows that the changes were superficial.

Do you consider the U.S.S.R. to be a superpower?

It is a strong country which commands respect, but it is not a superpower. The Soviet Union is a powerful country with characteristics of a superpower, but it is not a superpower. This is not the problem. The problem is the traditional aggressiveness of Russia, and the fact that 40 percent of Russia is in the north, while 60 percent of the Soviet Union is in the south.

The Pravda cartoon is a symptom of the situation.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 16, 1976

60¢ U.S.

Now it's Africa's turn in the crucible

By Joseph P. Harsch

Suddenly, Africa is the cockpit of the nations. Every part of it is in a state of uncertainty.

By contrast, the rest of the world seems relatively stable. Six months ago southern Europe was in turmoil. Now it is stable. Before that it was Southeast Asia in particular and all of Asia in general which attracted the interests and anxieties of the world. Before that the big questions were about Western Europe. How much of it would come under Moscow's control?

Right now all of that seems to be behind us. The frontiers of Europe have been fixed and virtually unchallengeable for a decade. The frontiers of Asia and the relationship of its major countries toward each other have been stable since the Indo-China war ended. Even the Middle East seems to be moving toward a new stability in spite of the violence in Lebanon.

But in Africa, all is in question and in a state of uncertainty. The old settlements of 19th century empires are gone. The new shape of the new Africa is being hammered out in scores

of contests. No man can foresee what the map and the political and economic shape of Africa will be like ten or five years or even one year from now.

How much further will the tide of black nationalism sweep southward before its momentum is spent? This last week Rhodesia counterattacked that tide. It sent its own forces on a raid into Mozambique to break up a guerrilla base camp. It scored an immediate tactical success. But does this mark the beginning of successful white resistance? Or will it only increase the zeal and power of the black tide?

Can South Africa come to terms with black nationalism in its own midst? Racial has been endemic in the black enclaves around Johannesburg for weeks. Can it reach a successful compromise with the black community in South-West Africa, the former German colony which the blacks and the United Nations now call Namibia? An effort is under way under British sponsorship. Will Ian Smith in Rhodesia bow to the "winds of change," or go on defying them until his white regime bursts apart in sudden exhaustion?

What is to be done about men like Idi Amin in Uganda? He has offended the outside world and his neighbors. He is an unstable tyrant. In the old days of empire he would never have risen to power. But Uganda is no longer under London's control. Jomo Kenyatta in neighboring Kenya has begun an economic squeeze. But will it work? Perhaps that depends on the role of Moscow. It could come to his rescue if it chose.

All through southern Africa there are question marks about the future roles of both Moscow and Washington. The shadow of great-power rivalry lies over all of Africa. The two superpowers have already met in uneven combat over Angola. Washington intervened too late with too little — and suffered a serious prestige loss. Moscow had planned its role well in advance. It won that hand.

The memory of the Angola failure is still vivid in Washington. How should the next hand be played? The inclination is to think that Washington should sponsor the cause of black nationalism in time to deny Moscow further opportunities as in

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Ian Smith: why he acted as he did

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

In deliberately escalating the war against African guerrillas and their patrons, neighboring Mozambique, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is making a point in three directions at once:

1. To the U.S. (and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in particular) — that the war may soon get out of hand and invite Soviet and Cuban intervention unless the U.S. quickly gets into the act at least diplomatically to help Rhodesia's whites.

2. To the guerrillas and to Mozambique, which provides them with sanctuary and support — that white Rhodesians have the power and will be clobbered if they go too far.

3. To Rhodesia's white minority, outnumbered more than 20 to 1 by blacks — that their Prime Minister has not lost his will to maintain white supremacy and to resist pressure of any kind from inside or outside to turn the government over to blacks now or in the near future.

Among many whites in the Rhodesian capital, the reaction to the retaliatory raid Sunday, August 8, on a guerrilla camp inside Mozambique was reported by Reuter to be jubilant. In that raid (news of which was withheld by the Rhodesian authorities until Tuesday), 300 guerrillas were reported killed, along with 30 Mozambican soldiers. 10 Mozambican civilians said to have been supporting the guerrillas.

In terms of casualties inflicted, this was by far the biggest operation mounted by the Rhodesian forces against the guerrillas on either side of the border.

Mozambique has so far made no public reference to the attack. But early Wednesday morning about 30 mortar shells crashed down on the Rhodesian border town of Umtali. They had been fired from Mozambique and were being interpreted as Mozambique's response to the Rhodesians' Sunday raid. Nobody was reported hurt in Umtali but property was damaged. The Sunday action is believed to have been in part retaliation for a guerrilla attack by mortars on a Rhodesian frontier camp the day before in which four white Rhodesian soldiers were killed.

Britain seems to be following the American example in bartering sophisticated weaponry for Iranian oil.

A three-way deal between two British companies and the Iranian Government to exchange oil for the Raptor missile is on the verge of being completed.

Added to other items, principally Chieftain and Scorpion tanks, total British arms sales to Iran will exceed 1 billion pounds (\$1.8 billion).

France, Britain's neighbor and companion, has an all-for-industrial equipment deal with Iran in the works.

The British deal is modest compared to the American one. Shell is contracting to buy 17,000 barrels of oil per day from Iran, increasing to 20,000 barrels per day after the first six months.

As Dr. Kissinger announced new arms and

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Soviets wary of U.S. in Indian Ocean

By David K. Wills
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet Union is moving quietly to shore up its own hand in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf — while attributing similar motives to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's visit to the area last week.

growing Soviet concern with U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military efforts to strengthen American influence in the Indian Ocean, across which lie the world's key oil supply routes.

The cartoon appeared just as Secretary Kissinger ended his visit to the Persian Gulf region, which is linked with the Indian Ocean by strategic significance.

As Dr. Kissinger met with Pakistani leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Russians drew loud and prolonged attention here to the fifth anniversary of their own treaty of friendship with India.

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British arms for Iran oil?

By Takashi Oku
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

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Europe

Ulster's tangled web of terror

By Jonathan Harsh
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
Northern Ireland's conflict rests on a booby-trapped web of contradictions.

This was never more clear than early Aug. 9 when a Roman Catholic mob attacked the Belfast home of the province's leading Roman Catholic politician, Gerry Fitt, long-established member of the British Parliament at Westminster.

The reason for the attack is that the illegal provisional Irish Republican Army thinks violence of any kind helps its cause. In IRA eyes, the continuance of violence proves the inability of Britain to administer Northern Ireland.

A prominent Roman Catholic leader, the Most Rev. Dr. Cahal Daly, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, strongly attacked this IRA belief in a recent statement. He said the IRA mistakenly thought that because it could not be defeated militarily it could win.

Bishop Daly argues instead that continued violence means continued suffering for all in Ireland. He maintains that in the past violence was justified by the need to oppose foreign forces; while at the present time the conflict is a purely internal one.

Such appeals for reason have not impressed the IRA.

This year — as every year on the anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial — an IRA-led mob attacked the working-



Pedestrians tread warily in a deserted street in Londonderry, Northern Ireland

class Belfast home of Gerry Fitt. Mr. Fitt kept the mob at bay only by threatening to open fire with his legally held pistol (like most Northern Irish politicians, he now carries a pistol on police advice.)

Mr. Fitt anticipated the attack and arranged with British Secretary of State Merlyn Rees beforehand to have extra police and troops in the area. But despite frantic telephone calls and radio link calls from Mr. Fitt et al., no help arrived for 25 minutes.

Every bit of evidence that the security forces cannot provide protection encourages businessmen and householders to support local vigilante groups.

killed a patrolling soldier near the border. A single IRA sniper shot and wounded another soldier in Belfast. In other areas, marches were held and buildings burned Aug. 9.

All the operations were small — but all effectively roused fears among both Protestants and Roman Catholics that the British Government is either unwilling or unable to control the IRA. The direct result of such fears is a return of support for extremist groups.

Clearly the British Army will not do

course because the IRA has killed another soldier — the tenth this year.

But just as clearly, with all sides predicting a rise in such IRA attacks in the weeks and the ordinary citizens of Northern Ireland disturbed by what appears to be British inability to control the situation.

Clearly Mr. Fitt is not going to be intimidated by this latest attack. The Social Democratic and Labour Party which he has scheduled fresh political talks with main Protestant party about sharing government in the province.

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But just as clearly, with all sides predicting a rise in such IRA attacks in the weeks and the ordinary citizens of Northern Ireland disturbed by what appears to be British inability to control the situation.

W. German elections: there could be a few surprises

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The campaign for West Germany's Oct. 3 elections is about as dull as last year's newspapers. One-third of the press commentary dwells on how the candidates are bogged down in semantics and evading the issues.

The dull, however, is possibly deceptive. Unlike the United States, where the excitement of Jimmy Carter's surge to popularity may already have peaked, the West Germans seem to have a sleeper on their hands that could bring a lot of surprises. But only after the votes are counted.

The U.S. seems to be taking off politically after Vietnam and Watergate. But West Germany is plodding ponderously. West Germans are questioning whether the government has granted too many social benefits and strained the Treasury. They are worried about the Communists in Italy. They wonder why the Soviet Union has been so caustic lately in its comments directed at Bonn.

And they are not sure what kind of a government they want

to work on and sort out such problems. Opinion polls show a margin of undecided voters of up to 10 percent.

To add to the uncertainty, the countable vote shows a situation — almost 50-50 between the present coalition of Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) on the one hand and the Christian Democrats (CDU) on the other.

No wonder the parties have chosen broadside slogans. The opposition Christian Democrats say the choice is clear between "freedom or socialism." The coalition in power for four years says simply: Vote for "Germany the model state."

There are two potential surprises. One is that the Christian Democrats could squeak out a majority, which would be an upset.

The other surprise would be a switch back to the CDU, the small Free Democrats. Officially there is no coalitions talk of this now. But certain vote percentages in the election could push things in that direction.

A top FDP spokesman told this newspaper: "It would be harder to govern in a coalition with the SPD in the future. It has been during the last four years." Specific areas where there could be conflict, he said, are pension reform, health insurance reform, increasing health costs, and improvement of sagging state finances.

But this same spokesman said the SPD has been a "lair partner in coalition, whereas the CDU was often 'antifair.' The party now controls the Foreign Ministry, the Economic Ministry, and the Interior Ministry.

Now it comes to negotiations. If it is doubted the CDU could offer as much in this direction as the SPD.

Mr. Soares said no more factories would be nationalized and that private investors — both local and foreign — would be invited to return to Portugal. He stressed that nations like the United States and West Germany, who have been helping the country through its rocky revolution, would be repaid with closer ties.

In exchange, he demanded they accept forced savings, low wage increases, and higher taxes under a far-reaching austerity program.

It was a tough program even for supporters of his government.

The Communists were particularly incensed by his facili-

ty.

Labels

"The party's over," Portuguese PM tells the people

grinding inflation, high taxation, and unemployment.

Promises made

For the rest of the population, he promised stabilized basic food prices, 65,000 new houses every year for the next four years, and recovery from a spiraling inflation, unemployment, and lawlessness in the streets.

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Economy cited

The ability of the Communists and the far left to carry out this threat could be the first and biggest test for this country's first democratic government in half a century.

But with most factories closed for the August vacation, there is little possibility of any campaign being mounted from this direction before mid-autumn.

For the United States, he said this would mean a new agreement over the strategic American air base in the Azores, whose future has been in doubt for the past two years.

Some observers feel it would be a good test of German democracy to have the opposition take over and adjust to the new world scene after being out of power since 1969.

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Guadalajara, Mexico

Mexico's runaways shipped home

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Guadalajara, Mexico

Javier López is one of a growing number of Mexicans shipped back in their homeland by United States immigration authorities after illegally entering the United States.

"They just pushed me across the bridge and into the hands of Mexican officials at Ciudad Juárez," he said as he discussed his two weeks in the United States.

Javier grew up in the slums of Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, and "always hoped to go to the United States."

Why? "That's obvious. It offers a job and opportunity," the young man replied rapidly. "Even for a person like me without any skills, the United States is a place where I can get ahead."

When he crossed the U.S.-Mexican border at El Paso last May 12, Javier joined a flood of some 50,000 Mexicans who try illegally to enter the United States each week.

Perhaps as many as 10,000 eventually are seized, as Javier was. But the remaining 80 percent never get caught. There are currently more than nine million illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States.

Despite the risk of being shipped back, there is no slowing of the tide. If anything, it is picking up as job opportunities remain elusive to hundreds of thousands of young Mexicans.

In many ways, the flow of illegal immigrants is a safety valve for Mexico, which is beset by a staggering population spiral that increases its population by more than 2 million persons a year. More than half of Mexico's population is under 15.

Although the United States is nudging the Mexican Government to enter into negotiations on a treaty to govern the migrant problem, Mexico has been in no great hurry to move into negotiations.

"We know it is a problem for the United States," a Mexican official admitted. "But we have our own problems here."

The United States is doing all it can to return as many illegal immigrants as possible.

For Javier López, it was merely a gentle shove across the international bridge separating the twin cities of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez.

For other Mexicans, in recent weeks the return has been by air, as part of an experimental \$2 million airlift organized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Using available space aboard U.S. commercial flights to interior Mexican cities, close to 20,000 aliens will be returned home by air at the end of September. The United States pay the fares.

The idea is to get the apprehended Mexicans away from the border, for at least 70 percent would try again to enter the United States. Immigration people hope that the aliens will be discouraged from journeying back to the border.

"That wouldn't stop me," Javier López said. He plans to try again to get as far as Chicago "where I have an uncle. And once I'm there, I think I can blend into the Mexican community in Chicago. It's just that problem of getting caught in Texas or anywhere along the border."

"Next time, I'll have enough in dollars so I can get away from the border," he declares.

Immigration officials not only keep an eye on the border itself, but also range inland about 100 miles. They use sophisticated devices like battery-operated sensors that can pick up human footprints or other vibrations up to a range of 75 yards.

Spotter planes are sent up in the daytime, and at night spotlight-equipped helicopters hover over the frontier.

In early July the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Border Patrol could reestablish its traffic checkpoints near the border and could resume checking all cars for illegal aliens. The patrol had been under lower-court restraint on both these practices.

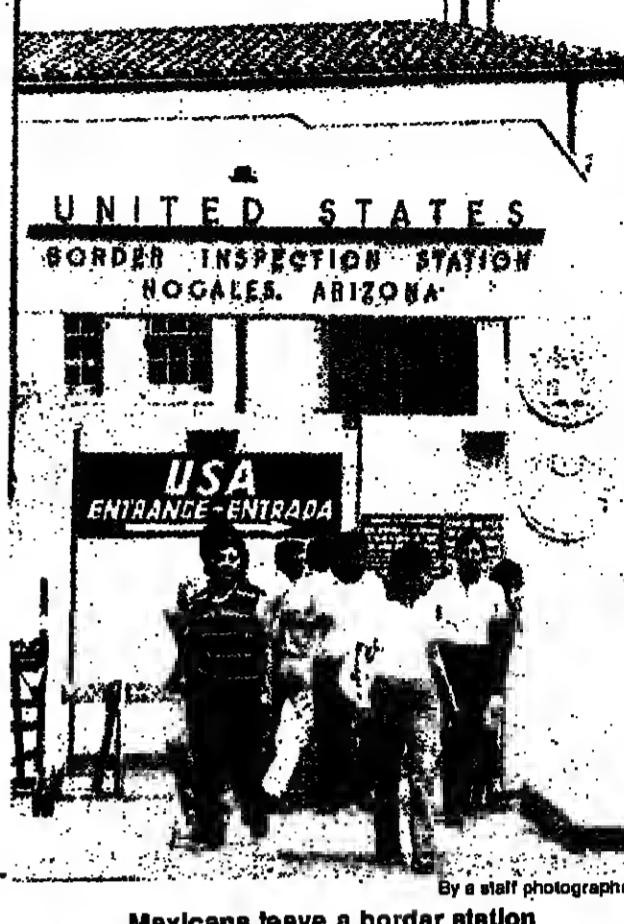
The court ruling was criticized immediately by U.S. civil rights groups as an infringement of the Fourth Amendment protection from unreasonable searches and seizures.

For all practical purposes, the Border Patrol can stop all vehicles that carry passengers who appear to be Mexican. This, of course, could include millions of Mexican-Americans, legal citizens of the U.S.

There is considerable criticism of U.S. tactics from the Mexican side of the border. Mexico City newspapers in late July took issue with the airlift program, for example, calling it "inhuman."

The Mexican Government accepted the airlift plan, however, and aliens who are singled out for return see Mexican consuls in U.S. cities before they leave to safeguard their rights.

Latin America



By a staff photographer

One Mexico City paper took a different tack: El Sol said the problem was strictly a Mexican one and should be solved by Mexico "by creating new sources of work and encouragement that will prevent emigration."

That solution eludes Mexican governments — faced as they are with spiraling inflation. Pressed on the issue, President-elect José López Portillo said recently that U.S.-Mexican talks on the whole migration problem "would be welcome." He added he may try to initiate them, but he did not promise to do so.

Drug dealer arrested

By the Associated Press

Mexico City
Mexican authorities have captured the country's most important drug dealer, a man they say has been one of the major suppliers of heroin and cocaine to the United States.

The arrest of Jorge Favela Escobedo occurred August 8 but announcement was delayed until five of the man's lieutenants could be arrested in other parts of Mexico, the federal attorney general's office said.

Alejandro Gerts Manero, chief of the drug control section of the attorney general's office, said Favela was closing a deal worth \$1.8 million when he was arrested in a Mexico City suburb. The drugs he was selling, 35 pounds of cocaine and six pounds of heroin, were confiscated when the bandit's delivery man was arrested in Tijuana, Mr. Gerts said.

The federal official said Favela is wanted in several American cities. Most of his drug shipments were directed to Chicago, Mr. Gerts said.



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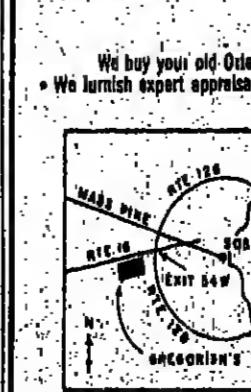
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Europe

Ulster's tangled web of terror

By Jonathan Harsh
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Northern Ireland's conflict rests on a booby-trapped web of contradictions.

This was never more clear than early Aug. 9 when a Roman Catholic mob attacked the Belfast home of the province's leading Roman Catholic politician, Gerry Fitt, long-established member of the British Parliament at Westminster.

The reason for the attack is that the illegal provisional Irish Republican Army thinks violence of any kind helps its cause. In IRA eyes, the continuance of violence proves the inability of Britain to administer Northern Ireland.

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Such appeals for reason have not impressed the IRA.

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

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Mr. Fitt anticipated the attack and arranged with British Secretary of State Merlyn Rees beforehand to have extra police and troops in the area. But despite frantic telephone calls and radio link calls from Mr. Fitt at 4 a.m., no help arrived for 25 minutes.

A diminished IRA may no longer have the strength and public support to mount major attacks. Instead, on Aug. 8 an IRA booby-trap

killed a patrolling soldier near the border. A single IRA sniper shot and wounded another soldier in Belfast. In other areas, marches were held and buildings burned Aug. 9.

All the operations were small — but all effectively roused fears among both Protestants and Roman Catholics that the British Government is either unwilling or unable to control the IRA. The direct result of such fears is a return of support for extremist groups.

Every bit of evidence that the security forces cannot provide protection encourages businessmen and householders to support local vigilante groups.

But just as clearly, with all sides predicting a rise in such IRA attacks in the weeks ahead, the ordinary citizens of Northern Ireland are disturbed by what appears to be Britain's inability to control the situation.

W. German elections: there could be a few surprises

By David Match
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Schmidt: an edge on popularity

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To add to the uncertainty, the countable vote shows a situation — almost 50-50 between the present coalition of Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) on the one hand and the Christian Democrats (CDU) on the other.

No wonder the parties have chosen broadside slogans. The opposition Christian Democrats say the choice is clear: between "freedom or socialism." The coalition in power for four years says simply: Vote for "Germany the model state."

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The other surprise would be a switch back to the CDU by the small Free Democrats. Officially there is and can be no talk of this now. But certain vote percentages in the elections could push things in that direction.

A top FDP spokesman told this newspaper: "It would be harder to govern in a coalition with the SPD in the future than it has been during the last four years." Specific reasons where there could be conflict, he said, are pensionable health insurance reform, increasing health costs, and the improvement of sagging state finances.

But this same spokesman said the SPD has been a "flat" partner in coalition, whereas the CDU was often "unfair." The FDP now controls the Foreign Ministry, the Economic Ministry, and the Interior Ministry.

Should it come to negotiations, it is doubted the CDU could offer as much in this direction as the SPD.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) has the edge on polarization. But in the past months the CDU candidate, Helmut Kohl, has been catching up. He can say the popularity gap is actually smaller now than in any other previous election battle in West Germany.

A change to Mr. Kohl probably would not bring drastic changes in West Germany's foreign policy. Like Mr. Schmidt, he and his party are highly loyal to NATO, the United States, to the European Community and to the idea of a free, United Europe.

In exchange, he demanded they accept forced savings, low wage increases, and higher taxes under a far-reaching austerity program.

It was a tough program even for supporters of his government.

Socialists say Mr. Schmidt would have preferred to unroll his Cabinet with a pro-

"The party's over," Portuguese PM tells the people

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Lisbon

Portugal's new Prime Minister, Mario Soares, has delivered this message to the Portuguese people:

"Promises made...

For the rest of the population, he promised stabilized basic food prices, 65,000 new houses every year for the next four years, and recovery from a spiraling inflation, unemployment, and lawlessness in the streets.

In exchange, he demanded they accept forced savings, low wage increases, and higher taxes under a far-reaching austerity program.

It was a tough program even for supporters of his government.

Outlining his government's program to the legislative assembly, Mr. Soares said workers, who have been taking over factories and other property, like owners or managers, would either have to step into line voluntar-

ily or be forced to do so by the police. Rural workers, organized in a movement from their hands. They replied with a warning of rough times ahead for the government from the working class.

Economy cited

The ability of the Communists and the far Left to carry out this threat could be the first and biggest test for this country's first democratic government in half a century.

But with most factories closed for the August vacation, there is little possibility of any campaign being mounted from this direction before mid-autumn.

Socialists say Mr. Soares would have preferred to unroll his Cabinet with a pro-

gram giving largesse to everyone, but that the crumbling economy removed that option from his grasp.

Should it come to negotiations, it is doubted the CDU could offer as much in this direction as the SPD.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) has the edge on polarization. But in the past months the CDU candidate, Helmut Kohl, has been catching up. He can say the popularity gap is actually smaller now than in any other previous election battle in West Germany.

A change to Mr. Kohl probably would not bring drastic changes in West Germany's foreign policy. Like Mr. Schmidt, he and his party are highly loyal to NATO, the United States, to the European Community and to the idea of a free, United Europe.

In exchange, he demanded they accept forced savings, low wage increases, and higher taxes under a far-reaching austerity program.

It was a tough program even for supporters of his government.

Socialists say Mr. Schmidt would have preferred to unroll his Cabinet with a pro-

Monday, August 16, 1976

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Latin America

Mexico's runaways shipped home

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Guanajuato, Mexico
Javier López is one of a growing number of Mexicans shipped back to their homeland by United States immigration authorities after illegally entering the United States.

"They just pushed me across the bridge and into the hands of Mexican officials at Ciudad Juárez," he said as he discussed his two weeks in the United States.

Javier grew up in the slums of Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, and "always hoped to go to the United States."

"Why?" "That's obvious. It offers a job and opportunity," the young man replied rapidly. "Even for a person like me without any skills, the United States is a place where I can get ahead."

When he crossed the U.S.-Mexican border at El Paso last May 12, Javier joined a flood of some 60,000 Mexican who try illegally to enter the United States each week.

Perhaps as many as 10,000 eventually are seized, as Javier was, but the remaining 80 percent never get caught. There are currently more than nine million illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States.

Despite the possibility of being shipped back, there is no slowing of the tide. If anything, it is picking up as job opportunities remain elusive to hundreds of thousands of young Mexicans.

Spotlight-equipped helicopters hover over the frontier.

In early July the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Border Patrol could reestablish its traffic checkpoint near the border itself, but also range inland about 100 miles. They use sophisticated devices like battery-operated sensors that can pick up human footprints or other vibrations up to a range of 75 yards.

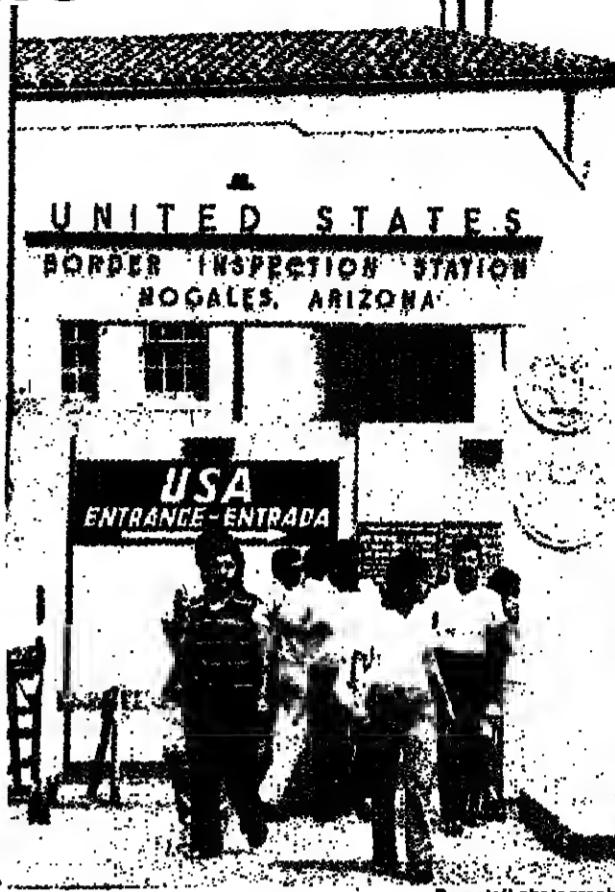
Border patrols are sent up in the daytime, and at night spotlight-equipped helicopters hover over the frontier.

In many ways, the flow of illegal immigrants is a safety valve for Mexico, which is beset by a staggering population spiral that increases its population by more than 2 million persons a year. More than half of Mexico's population is under 15.

Although the United States is nudging the Mexican Government to enter into negotiations on a treaty to govern the migrant problem, Mexico has been in no great hurry to move into negotiations.

"We know it is a problem for the United States," a Mexican official admitted. "But we have our own problems here."

The United States is doing all it can to return as many illegal immigrants as possible.



By a staff photographer

One Mexico City paper took a different tack: El Sol said the problem was strictly a Mexican one and should be solved by Mexico "by creating new sources of work and encouragement that will prevent emigration."

That solution eludes Mexican governments — faced as they are with spiraling inflation. Pressed on the issue, President-elect José López Portillo said recently that U.S.-Mexican talks on the whole migration problem "would be welcome." He added he may try to initiate them, but he did not promise to do so.

Drug dealer arrested

By the Associated Press

Mexico City
Mexican authorities have captured the country's most important drug dealer, a man they say has been one of the major suppliers of heroin and cocaine to the United States.

The arrest of Jorge Favela Escobedo occurred August 6 but announcement was delayed until five of the man's lieutenants could be arrested in other parts of Mexico, the federal attorney general's office said.

Alejandro Gómez Menor, chief of the drug control section of the attorney general's office, said Favela was closing a deal worth \$1.6 million when he was arrested in a Mexico City suburb. The drugs he was selling, 35 pounds of cocaine and six pounds of heroin, were confiscated when the band's delivery man was arrested in Tijuana, Mr. Gómez said.

The federal official said Favela is wanted in several American cities. Most of his drug shipments were directed to Chicago, Mr. Gómez said.



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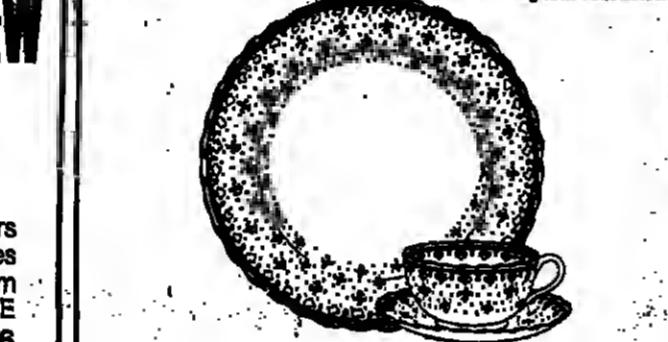
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United States

Nomination: why Ford didn't have it all buttoned up

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Missouri

A Ford miscalculation may have turned the Republican race for the presidential nomination around: The President still seems ahead, but his inability to take full advantage of the Reagan vice-presidential choice means the outcome now could go either way, observers note.

"We fully expected to have it locked up within a week after Reagan shocked the delegates with his choice of [Pennsylvania's Sen.] Richard W. J. Schweiker," a White House aide admitted. "But it didn't happen. So now we will have to win by a squeaker."

A veteran Republican leader, who played an important role at the 1952 convention which nominated Dwight Eisenhower, puts it this way: "It was a procedural victory at that convention that let Ike come from behind and beat [Ohio's Sen.] Robert T. Taft. A procedural win here for Reagan might be just enough to give him the momentum he needs to win. After all, Reagan's closer to Ford than Eisenhower was to Ike."

Asked to explain why the President and his campaign organization had been unable to oust Reagan from contention when stunned Republicans over the nation were reeling from the announcement that liberal Schweiker would be Reagan's running mate, a top-level Ford worker here gave this explanation: "It was partly a matter of organization. We Another Ford Republican said the Ford ef-

fort to capitalize on the Reagan choice of Senator Schweiker was 'not quick enough.'

"Now," he said, "the Reagan delegates and those uncommitted delegates who were leaning toward Reagan" have recovered from the blow. "They're beginning to rationalize that this was simply something that Reagan had to do to win this fall — and they're sticking with him."

Another Ford campaign worker says he is

convinced that most of the 100 or so uncommitted delegates are "leaning toward Ford" but that "they see no reason to commit themselves at this point."

"I've talked to a lot of them," he said. "They say they want to wait and see. They know how close things are now, and they want to be in a position to climb aboard with the winner of the convention."

The Reagan people here at these pre-convention platform, rules, and credential meetings seem confident they will be able to come from behind and win.

But that phase is over. The Reagans are now back in the race. It appears it will be a struggle right up to the moment on the convention floor when either Reagan or Ford gets the 1,130 votes needed to clinch the nomination.



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Africa

Black pressure puts the pinch on South Africa's economy

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
A tremendous ferment is going on in the thinking of South Africa's whites both within and without the ruling Nationalist Party.

The ferment is sparked not so much by the rioting in Soweto and other black townships as by the fact that for the first time the disturbances have begun to hurt the economy.

Students who have taken part in the recent outbreaks of rioting in Soweto have forced as many as 50 percent of black workers to stay away from their work in Johannesburg, the country's economic hub.

South Africans are more sensitive about their economy than about anything else.

The English-speaking author, Alan Paton, who wrote the book "Cry, the Beloved Country," said in a recent newspaper article that the Afrikaners (the whites of Dutch descent) might fail to defuse the blacks' dissent because they cannot even take the first step of listening to the blacks' complaints.

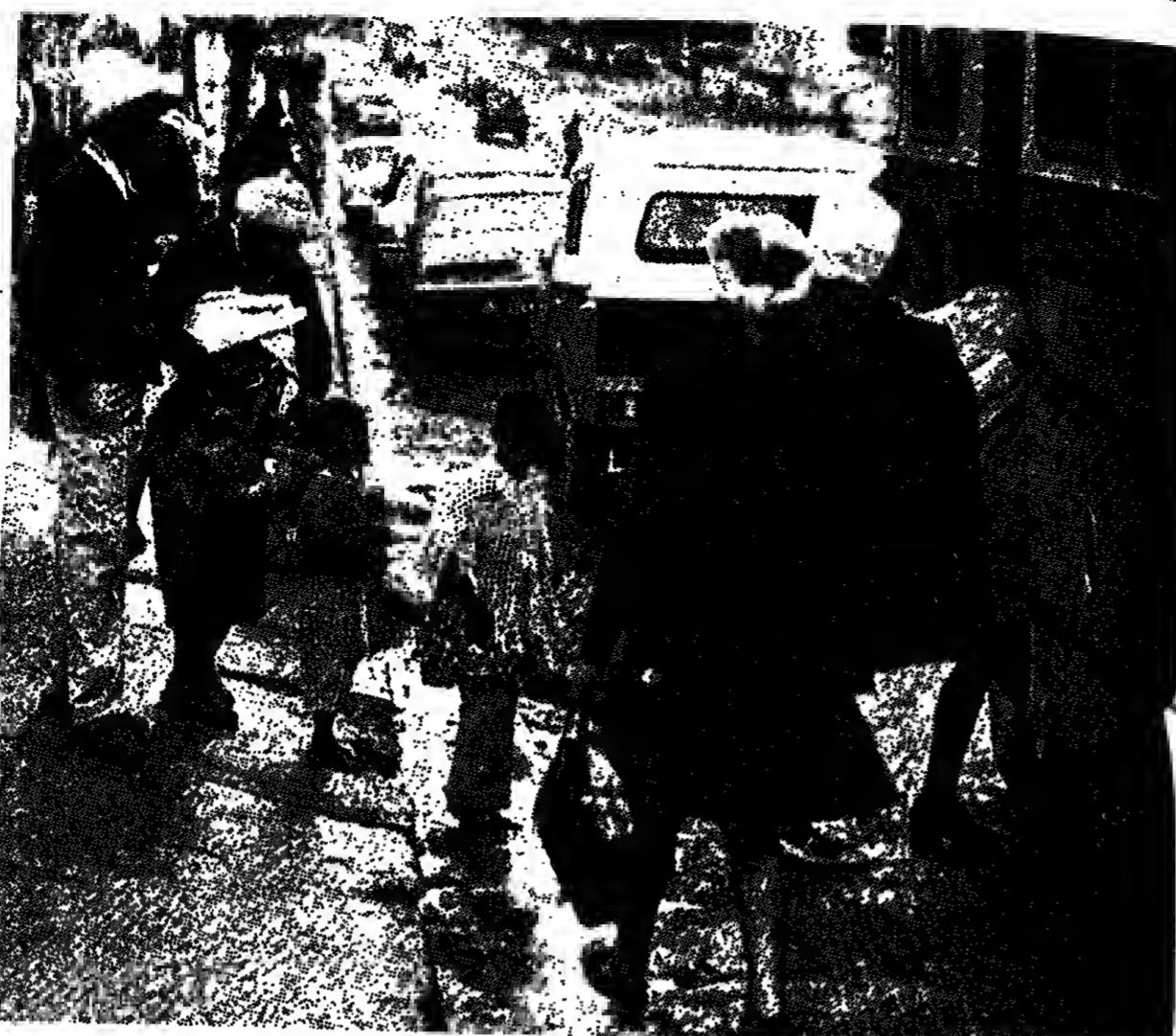
Then later, Minister of Justice James T. Kruger said the government will not turn a deaf ear to black grievances. But he refused to meet either with the black youths of Soweto or the Black Parents' Association (BPA), which holds a list of the youths' grievances. He would, he said, meet only with "responsible" people, presumably men on the Urban Bantu Councils (UBC), which the youths have rejected as puppets of the white government of Prime Minister John Vorster.

This kind of talk by aides to the Prime Minister can only complicate the situation further. Mr. Vorster himself has remained quiet.

Although many observers say Mr. Vorster could muster a strong white following for more liberal policies on black affairs, that might mean he would split Afrikanerdom, something no prime minister has dared do since Jan Smuts, the country's famous pro-British Afrikaner leader who was Prime Minister from 1919 to 1924 and from 1939 to 1948.

But the government is hearing calls for change from Afrikaners who have in the past toed the line of apartheid (legalized racial separation).

Prof. Dreyer Kruger, who said, "I have no desire... to be



When black buses slow down, so does South African economy

anything other than an Afrikaner," in a moving speech to an Afrikaner-speaking group two weeks ago, questioned if the Afrikaner is not doomed because of his insensitivity and his hard materialism.

National Party Member of Parliament Louis Nel has called for a new deal for urban blacks, even for home ownership in townships. At present, home ownership there, which goes to the heart of the black unrest, has not been allowed because Soweto is technically a "white" area. Rights to home ownership are limited to the economically much poorer black homelands far away.

M. C. Botha, the right-wing Minister of the Bantu Administration, said the government has been planning changes that will give blacks more say in their affairs. But he did not go into detail.

'We are all detainees now,' says Rhodesian press

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London
Unless and until white Rhodesians accept the principle of an early transition to black majority rule, no Anglo-American plan for a Rhodesian solution can or will be implemented.

This is the joint attitude of the United States and Britain in the face of what look like Rhodesian attempts to drive a wedge between the two.

Prime Minister James Callaghan told a BBC interviewer recently that he was still hopeful that "My policy and American power" could help bring about a Rhodesian settlement. But time continues to run out. There is no disposition to lift a finger to help, say, Smith's minority white regime until that regime accepts Mr. Callaghan's plan — i.e., the installation of March 21, insisting on a majority rule in two years' time.

Mr. Smith's demand for direct talks with the United States, expressed in a speech August 5, is being taken here as an effort to make an end run around the British. It is not going to work.

Kissinger agreement cited

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who saw Mr. Callaghan here August 5 on his way to Irish and Pakistan, has reportedly agreed with the British assessment that prospects of avoiding a racial war in Rhodesia are very slim and that in any case it would be futile to talk to the Smith regime unless and until there is an ironclad assurance from the latter that it will accept black majority rule.

Britain, perhaps, insists more on this condition than does the United States because of souring previous experiences with the Smith regime. Time and again talks seemed to be leading somewhere, only to founder on the regime's intransigence over retaining all substantive power in its own hands. Even South African Prime Minister John Vorster is represented as being bitterly disillusioned with Mr. Smith on this score.

The so-called "safety net," a fund to compensate Rhodesian



Jan Smith: bid to divide U.S. and Britain?

whites, will not operate unless and until the black majority principle is accepted. There is a difference of nuance between Washington and London over this fund, which some reports say will amount to about half a billion dollars.

Africa

Namibia: black power, but on white terms

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, Namibia

Genuine independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) might be worked out if the black and Colored (mixed race) representatives at the constitutional conference here could wrest control of the talks from the whites.

But plans to set up a multiracial interim government for the territory will not solve the issue so long as the initiative remains with the ruling white National Party.

Also for a viable solution the biggest black national group, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), must become involved in the negotiations. Currently SWAPO is excluded from the conference.

Reports that contact is soon to be made with the United Nations — through a trip by several

conference delegates to New York — point toward an attempt by the blacks to take the initiative.

The man who is supposed to be the knight in shining armor is Dirk Mudge, a tall, handsome farmer who charms most whites and some blacks. Several blacks have said he is a racist, but most blacks think him more progressive than the other two white delegates.

Several basic hypocrisies about the constitutional conference could prove its undoing. One is the myth that South Africa has no power here. In fact the local National Party, which is part and parcel of the National Party of South Africa, called the conference and is trying to make sure it does not go too far.

A second hypocrisy is the contention by the white delegation that SWAPO cannot join the talks because no political parties are allowed. The three white delegates at the talks represent a politcal party, the National Party.

The character of the politicians involved is

important in the small-town atmosphere of this country.

The man who is supposed to be the knight in shining armor is Dirk Mudge, a tall, handsome farmer who charms most whites and some blacks. Several blacks have said he is a racist, but most blacks think him more progressive than the other two white delegates.

One man who consistently talks out against apartheid and South Africa is the leader of the Colored delegation, A. J. F. Kloppe. He has had some impact, but the Colored represent only 3.8 percent of the population.

Most of the whites in Namibia do not seem to realize how drastic must be their effort to reject apartheid and South African control if they are to prevent bloodshed.

Bryan Olin of the Federalist Party (white) is aware of the need for change. He told this reporter that he wants as soon as possible to establish a multiracial party.

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Washington has emphasized that it will help compensated whites who may wish to leave once black majority rule has been established. London gives greater emphasis to the fact that the fund will aid whites who wish to stay on.

White skills needed

A black Rhodesian regime will require the expertise of white civil servants, teachers, and businessmen. This time to come, once the transition from minority to majority rule is agreed on. The safety net fund, in London, was designed primarily to make it easier for whites to stay on in Rhodesia and to contribute to the development of the country's rich agriculture-based economy.

Meanwhile, official sources here point to a number of factors underlining the deteriorating situation in Rhodesia, factors which may push Mr. Smith toward meaningful negotiation more persuasively than any new initiative by Washington or London.

The security situation worsens. There have been two bomb attacks in Salisbury itself. Edward Sutton Pricey, deputy minister in charge of security, says there will be 4,000 fully-trained guerrillas by the end of September. "We anticipate that this is going to be one of the roughest years we have had," he said.

The Salisbury-Umtali train no longer runs overnight because of the risk of sabotage. The call-up age for national service has been lowered from 17 to 16 years.

In the first six months of this year, Rhodesia suffered a net loss of 3,200 whites compared to a net gain of 1,500 in the same period last year.

Emigrating white families can take with them only 950 Rhodesian pounds compared with 4,500 pounds before. The amount allowed Rhodesians vacationing abroad has been cut from 30 Rhodesian pounds to 224 pounds.

"We are all detainees now," commented the Rhodesian High

United States

Ford's two years as President

Polls show he failed to win public confidence

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington It was rare weather for the ninth of August in Washington — barely 80 degrees and crystal-clear air that lifted a long siege of stagnant atmosphere.

It was an even rarer day for the nation, that Friday precisely two years ago — the lifting of the long siege of Watergate with the first re-ignition of a president.

Like millions of other Americans, Washingtonians spent the sunny lunch hour clustered around television sets watching an open-faced Midwesterner — whose flat voice and easy manner contrasted so sharply with the somber stiffness of his predecessor — take the oath of office as the 38th President.

"Our long national nightmare," Gerald R. Ford said in brief remarks afterward, "is over."

Well, not quite. Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally went to court that day on charges of taking a bribe from the dairy industry. Former Senate Watergate committee member Edward J. Gurney (R) of Florida filed a motion on his own bribery, conspiracy, and perjury indictment. And speculation followed Richard M. Nixon's 10:35 p.m. final flight in the "Spirit of '76" to San Clemente that he, too, might face criminal charges.

The new President seemed to little help the country shake off its "long national nightmare" a month later when he suddenly pardoned his predecessor of all Watergate crimes. After nearly two years of reflection,



President and Mrs. Ford with daughter, Susan, walk dogs at Camp David

After two years: siege of White House has lifted but new President still struggles for acceptance

only 35 percent of Americans still tell Gallup pollsters they approve of it.

And Mr. Ford continued to puzzle many by opposing some features of reforms to prevent future Watergates — including tighter campaign financing, overhauling the intelligence agencies, and a package of reforms spearheaded by former Senate Watergate committee chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) of North Carolina.

Yet somehow, by exuding sincerity, Mr. Ford helped people who wanted desperately to forget it in two years shrinking Watergate to little more than an ugly memory. This achievement ranks as perhaps his most lasting.

The former congressman even brought jocularity back to a long-static White House, and despite the not-so-funny faces of the WIN buttons, he breathed life back into the recession-ridden American economy.

The annual gross national product under the Ford administration has grown from \$1.38 trillion to \$1.67 trillion.

Washington newspapers, which were filled with the oaths of the Ford succession, also advertised a fortuitously timely article in the then-current issue of the Atlantic Monthly entitled, "Ford: the Ika of the seventies." But two years later, this premature comparison with America's most popular postwar president only emphasizes what is perhaps Mr. Ford's greatest failing — to win the confidence of the people he leads.

"I am acutely aware," the country's first unelected Vice-President confessed moments after inheriting the presidency, "that you have not elected me as your president by your ballot." But this awareness has failed to enable Mr. Ford to halt the plunge of his job-approval rating in the polls from 71 percent when he took office to 39 percent.

His party's nomination — virtually automatic for an incumbent president — still eludes Mr. Ford.

Perhaps even more surprising, for a man tormented 25 years in Congress, is the President's frustrating legislative record. "I am your man," he told Congress, comically, 10 days into his presidency. Two months later he became the first sitting president called to testify before a congressional committee in the Capitol.

But the relationship, of which so much had been expected, has produced no major Ford-initiated legislation. And the House of Representatives minority leader has become, in his botched two-year term, the President with the third most votes overridden by Congress (10) — just behind Andrew Johnson and Harry S. Truman.

Putt-putt is better than vroom-vroom

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON Mrs. Blair Lee, wife of the Lt. Governor of Maryland, has two vehicles at her disposal — a 300-horsepower sedan, and a 1.5 hp. moped. And in a majority of cases the choice is simple, she says: The moped wins out.

Why take out a gas-hungry car, Mrs. Lee contends, just to get a package of hamburger buns at the corner store? In her case, the choice is between a 14 m.p.g. car or a 150 m.p.g. moped.

Sealing the logic of this type of reasoning, Americans increasingly are turning to the little motorized pedal bicycle (hence the term moped), as an alternative form of transportation.

This move accelerated, says Paul Zimmerman, director of the Motorized Bicycle Association. When states recently began classifying the little vehicle as something less than a motorcycle — thus releasing it from the costly registration and insurance requirements of the more powerful machines.

So, a common form of transportation in Europe and Asia for the past three decades finally is coming to the U.S. A lack of both gas and fuel in post-war Europe gave the moped industry its original boost, and the practicality of the machine seems to be growing there.

In the U.S., there were no such pressures initially. Injunctive streets, sharply rising gas prices, and the clean-air movement led first to a revival in straight bicycling and, now, to motor-assisted cycling. Bicycling requires a physical exertion, and everyone is predisposed to oppose it.

In Europe, all ages ride moped-like vehicles.

It is the "natural adult over the age of 10," says a representative of Motobecane, the French bicycle manufacturer which last year turned out 114 million mopeds. In this age group, however, the moped appeals to all types, from blue-collar workers commuting to office to gravel-pit laborers commuting to work.

Moped sales are up 10 percent in the U.S.

Contingency plans

Implementing FEA's contingency plans,

however, would cost \$2 billion. Most of that \$2 billion would be for rationing coupons. Banks

and credit unions would be used as distribution points — that would cost \$65 million; state and

federal personnel and printing costs would add \$14 million; oil industry costs would be \$40 million; federal enforcement of the other five steps would be at least \$20 million; state costs unknown. The figure is rough, says an FEA official, because it depends on how much Americans voluntarily comply with the conservation plans.

But chances of another Arab oil embargo are slim, say FEA officials, because of high oil prices, slowing the importance of the U.S. market, and American companies, Columbia Bicycles of Medfield, Massachusetts, is about to enter the market with a bike of its own.

Living with less fuel: austerity measures could be in store

By Claytoo Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON Three years after the Arab oil embargo, an austerity plan drawn up by U.S. energy officials would adjust Americans' "living patterns" if the oil spigot is shut off again.

No gasoline sold on weekends; older rooms

in winter and hotter in summer; parking lots

closed up; and other drastic steps would be

made mandatory by the Federal Energy Ad-

ministration (FEA) — if Congress approves the

contingency plan for energy conservation.

More vulnerable than ever to oil import cut-

offs, America would lose 8 million jobs if en-

other embargo hit, says FEA chief Fred

Krook.

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speed, independence, and consciousness of self.

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Asia

What the Chinese quake means to people and politics

Families camp out in Peking streets, manners never falter

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
1976 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
In one of the post-earthquake shantytowns on the east side of Peking, a man wearing pants rolled up to his knees and a crocheted sleeveless undershirt was busy building his family's shelter when he received an unannounced visitor.

"We are almost finished with the construction," said Chang Ching-sheng, a factory worker. "With a little more patching of the shelter to keep out the rain we should be finished."

The shelter was like many of the hundreds of thousands of others that have been built along the streets since the July 28 earthquake — essentially a series of beds placed right next to each other and a roof of reed matting and plastic sheets held up by poles roped together.

Unusual hospitality

Even in this primitive setting, Mr. Chang's visitor discovered, the Chinese will treat a foreign guest with the usual hospitality. Two mugs of tea for the visitor and his interpreter magically appeared, thrust through the crowd of curious listeners by a man who had quietly disappeared minutes after the foreigner arrived.

A few moments later, the visitor was somewhat embarrassed when he noticed that a woman standing a few feet away had begun waving her red fan, directing a cool breeze past him through the hot noon.

With the traditional hospitality, however, came the traditional caution. Mr. Chang would not be drawn into guessing about how long he and the other people of Peking would remain in their shantytowns. "It's hard to say right now. At present, the time is not yet," he said. "Right now our urgent task is to take all necessary precautions against earthquakes."

Down the street three factory workers interrupted their card game for a moment and said that they too did not know how long they will have to sleep outdoors.

Educational work

Like Mr. Chang, the three factory workers said that local Communist Party organizations had done educational work about earthquakes so they quickly realized what was happening and knew what to do.

"The propaganda work had already been done, so I knew right away that it was an earthquake," one young man said. "I helped my mother and father and sister to get out. Then I went back in and shut off the gas and the electricity."

The second said he lived on one of the upper floors of his apartment block and, along with his brother, helped his parents out of the building. The third said that after helping his family get out of their ground-floor apartment, he went back and helped others to leave.



AP photo
For a homeless Peking family, life goes on under a plastic awning

What Kissinger told Pakistan: U.S. hopes to limit A-bomb potential

By Harry B. Ellis

cealed plans to do the same for South Korea.

At least in its public statements, the U.S. has not yet agreed to limit the size of nuclear weapons and Pakistan's response is no longer than the political speech of nuclear weapons throughout South Asia.

Dr. Kissinger, fresh from successful meetings with the Shah of Iran, now wants Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to limit his country's nuclear ambitions, as Iran reportedly has agreed to do.

The U.S., while willing to sell Pakistan nuclear power plants to generate electricity — wants Pakistan to forego acquisition of a reprocessing plant, from which weapons-grade plutonium could be made.

But Mr. Bhutto, stressing that India, Pakistan's traditional foe, has just such a plant, has signed a contract with France to build one.

Exploded by India of a nuclear device in 1974, fashioned from plutonium extracted from spent uranium fuel rods, prompted an effort by the U.S. to halt construction of unilateral reprocessing plants.

West Germany, over American objections, agreed to sell Brazil such a plant, as part of a wide-ranging nuclear agreement. France signed a similar deal with Pakistan, but can-

Tanshan economy rocked, superstitions awakened

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
1976 Toronto Globe and Mail

Mr. Chang and the three factory workers all said that since the earthquake they have been putting their shelters together with material obtained from their homes, from factories, and through their local party committee.

Racetrack material

None of these men appeared to have used valuable building materials in any significant quantity, but elsewhere in the neighborhood and all around Peking people are using not only bricks and cinder blocks from construction sites but even valuable steel rods used for reinforcing concrete. They are bending the rods, perhaps irreversibly, into half-circles or box shapes to form the frames for shelters they are still building.

"We are almost finished with the construction," said Chang Ching-sheng, a factory worker. "With a little more patching of the rods, perhaps we'll be able to keep out the rain we should be finished."

Posters appearing

Now, on the streets of Peking, full-color posters are beginning to appear.

With pictures and diagrams they demonstrate that there is nothing mysterious about earthquakes and that there are clear-cut scientific reasons why they occur. Some poster outline China's earthquake prediction methods even though this one was not publicly predicted. And everywhere there are banners declaring that man will triumph over nature.

But an educational campaign is not permitted in the minds of China's leaders. They are confronted with enormous loss and dislocation in the Tangshan area, will be felt for years to come. Workers have died, factories have been destroyed, an important coal-mining complex has been damaged, and a city's housing and public facilities laid waste. So, an important industrial area that once contributed to China's economic growth now will demand resources from the rest of the country if it is to recover.

This may partly explain one slogan that was going up in east Peking and elsewhere in the city Aug. 2: "Heighten vigilance and prevent damage and sabotage by class enemies."

The age-old Chinese doctrine of the mandate of heaven held that an emperor had the right to rule only so long as he was benevolent and practiced certain rituals. People often re-

garded natural disasters as signs that heaven was withdrawing the emperor's mandate. It one reads in the Chinese press, this sort of persistence was widespread.

Posters appearing

Foreigners remaining in Peking are beginning to contemplate the possible political consequences of China's great earthquake disaster.

The Tangshan earthquake was the latest in a series of unexpected events — both natural and political — that have befallen China in 1976. In this Year of the Dragon, as it is known on the ancient Chinese calendar, Premier Chou En-lai has passed on; large meteorites have fallen to earth; the emerging strongman, Teng Hsiao-ping, has been purged; Chairman Mao Tse-tung, his health visibly failing, has completely withdrawn from public view; thousands have perished in the Tangshan area.

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The question foreign analysts are asking is: Will some of China's leaders try to seize through the troubled politics and demand a new national unity focused on recovering economically from the earthquake?

Will Hua amera?

There is an economic need for such a move, and, for Premier Hsu Kuo-fang, some observers think, a great political opportunity. His job and overshadowed by the wave of events, Mr. Hsu still has not made a gesture on the Chinese political structure or the consciousness of the masses. But some observers have characterized him as a problem-solver and a take-charge administrator. The earthquake has provided him with a unique opportunity to prove that this is true.

China has endured an obvious political struggle since the passing of Chou En-lai. The struggle has not been resolved, and there are many signs of an impasse: The Central Committee of the Communist Party has not met for six months, senior posts in the party and the government remain vacant, and policy decisions remain unresolved.

Mr. Hsu, observers think, now has an opportunity to call a full meeting of the Central Committee and take charge. Without denying or denigrating the ideological issues, he might be able to slice through the radical-moderate impasse and present a short-term political and economic program that responds directly to the new situation produced by the disaster.

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China has endured an obvious political struggle since the passing of Chou En-lai. The struggle has

From page 1

*Africa in the crucible

Angola. If it is inevitable, who is going to embrace it first? U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has operated on the theory that whites would remain politically dominant in most of southern Africa. Over the past six months he has swung round gradually to the British view that South Africa itself is the only place where the whites have a solid future. He now assumes that blacks will shortly become dominant in Namibia — and ultimately in Rhodesia. He is joining with the British in trying to arrange the take-over in both countries on a peaceful basis.

There is uncertainty about the firmness of the new Kissinger attitude. Whites in South Africa hope for a reversion to the earlier policy. They have some reason for thinking that if Ronald Reagan won the Republican nomination, Dr. Kissinger would be pushed away from his present policy and back toward do *facto* support for the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

How assertive will the Soviets be in southern Africa? And to what extent, if any, will China intervene against Soviet efforts? It is not in Moscow's interests to have the American role become dominant in most of Africa. Moscow has interests and ambitions in the Indian Ocean. It is establishing a naval presence in the South Atlantic. It seeks positions of influence and strength in Africa wherever an opening appears. Opportunities will not be overlooked by Moscow. But as yet there is nothing quite as promising for the Russians as Angola was when Moscow embarked on that adventure.

Questions about Africa's future abound. Answers are uncertain and fuzzy. The future of Africa is as uncertain today as it was of Western Europe right after the German collapse in 1945, with vast Soviet armies surging into the heart of classic Europe.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer
Children at play in Cape Town: will they see an integrated South Africa?

From page 1

*Soviets wary of U.S.

economic dealings with Iran, Moscow publicized its own economic aid projects there — projects about which the Shah of Iran speaks little in the West, but which are growing in scope just the same.

And around the edges of the Indian Ocean, the Russians are jockeying for position in both Somalia and Ethiopia, blasting U.S. plans for Diego Garcia, and warning that the U.S. is converting Australia into a "Pentagon outpost" as part of a U.S. drive to regain influence and position lost with the collapse in Indo-China.

Moscow's public approach to new U.S. deals with Iran is twofold: It warns that the gulf "cannot stay aloof" from "the historical process of relaxation of international tension" in the world, and quickly reiterates its own aid projects in Iran.

A recent article in the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia claimed that the Soviet Union was one of the largest purchasers of Iranian goods, and implied that Western nations were interested only in oil. Western diplomats here point out that half of the Soviet imports for the past two years has been natural gas.

Moscow uses it to replace its own gas which is sold to Western Europe.

Knowledgeable Russian sources say that there is talk of building Soviet grain silos in Iran, and that the Shah wants the output of the Isfahan steel mill boosted to 2 million tons a year.

Meanwhile, the formal Soviet reaction to U.S. sales of military hardware to Iran and to "Saudi Arabia" is that Washington is trying to recoup the money it has spent on oil, and to control the entire region.

In Pakistan, the Soviets seem to favor stable Pakistani relations with India, and are working to increase trade. The Russians are selling the Pakistanis heavy machinery, and are buying cotton fabrics, clothes, shoes, and carpets.

In India, Western observers here wonder just how far the Soviets can begin to meet India's virtually inexhaustible needs. The Russians value their ties with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, however, and are trying to extract maximum propaganda advantage from them in a week of ceremony and fanfare.

On the Horn of Africa, on the Indian Ocean's western flank, Moscow faces some delicate choices. The Somalis, who allow the Russians permanent access to Berbera, may well make some move to gain control of the strategic port of Djibouti should the French pull out of their colony there. Any such move will be stoutly resisted by the Ethiopians, the bulk of whose outside trade flows through the port. The Ethiopians have just had their highest-ranking delegation in Moscow since the coup of two years

ago removing the Emperor. Moscow responded with approving references to the "young revolutionaries."

Now the Somalis have also sent a delegation here, presumably to be reassured that they are still first in Soviet hearts — but also, Western sources believe, to hear some veiled Soviet chiding about the wisdom of their keeping the peace over Djibouti. If the Somalis do move, the Russians will be caught in a dilemma.

Meanwhile, to the southeast, Moscow has reacted frostily to the latest ANZUS meeting in Canberra between the U.S., Australia, and New Zealand, tying it with Diego Garcia and warning of dark U.S. designs on the entire Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Smith knows that Rhodesia has high priority in Secretary Kissinger's thinking. He and his fellow white Rhodesians know that one of

Dr. Kissinger's purposes on his current trip abroad was to discuss southern Africa with British Prime Minister James Callaghan. They know too that Rhodesia was the main topic of discussion when Dr. Kissinger met South African Prime Minister John Vorster in West Germany seven weeks ago.

Both the U.S. and British Governments are anxious to do something to head off a wider race war in southern Africa which (as they see it) could open the door, for the Russians and Cubans to come in as they did in Angola. But having had British fingers burned before responding to Mr. Smith's beckonings to negotiate on Rhodesia's future, the British Government says it will not take any initiative unless it is sure this time of success — which means opening the door to black majority rule within two years. The U.S. fingers unburned, may (perhaps Mr. Smith calculates) be more willing to make a move — particularly if Americans are shocked or scared enough.

While Sunday's raid into Mozambique was an impressive show of Rhodesian strength across the border, the guerrillas have less dramatically but effectively extended their major zones of operation inside Rhodesia to four in all. They are called "fronts" by the white authorities. Yet if "fronts" imply war, there are still many whites in Rhodesia determined that life shall go on for them as it has in face of the political threats and pressures of the past decade.

The proposed French sale of a reprocessing plant to Pakistan is part of a deal in which France will supply a 600 megawatt nuclear electricity generating plant. Pakistan has pledged to use none of the materials supplied by France to make nuclear weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna will have the right to inspect the facilities to be built.

The Ashland-Netco liftings of oil will be worth some \$1 billion during the first year.

In addition, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has announced the United States would be selling Iran \$10 billion worth of arms during the six years from last year through 1980.

Despite its preoccupation as a supplier of conventional weapons, however, the U.S. remains strongly opposed to any possibility of the spread of nuclear weapons. Dr. Kissinger, who has been visiting Iran and Pakistan, has been trying, so far apparently without success, to stop Pakistan's announced intention of buying a nuclear-reprocessing plant from France.

The Secretary of State (telephoned French Foreign Minister Jean Charnayras Aug. 10 to explain American motives). Dr. Kissinger was spending the day at the secluded estate of British friend near Deauville, France, before

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Helmi, a Delta farmer, and his family manage to live on \$600 a year
By Richard Critchfield

How Egypt's rural poor wage battle to survive

By Richard Critchfield
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Here in Egypt's flat, fertile Delta, amid huddled masses of mud-brick villages and acres of vineyards, adjustment of a poor and ancient society to modernity has been relatively smooth, peaceful, and rapid.

Yet only a few hundred miles away, along the fertile Nile Valley, which runs through barren desert from Aswan to Cairo, the adjustment has been arduous and slow.

Contrasts between these two once-similar regions abound today. And they may offer clues that will help other developing nations.

The 750-mila-long Nile Valley is seldom wider than five to 10 miles. The fan-shaped, 100-mile long Delta spreads north from Cairo to the sea. The two regions together comprise all Egypt's inhabitable, cultivated land.

The Delta is extremely overpopulated with a rural population density of 2,300 persons per square mile. Egypt's population, just 16 million as late as 1937, will reach 40 million next year. Six out of 10 of Egypt's 22 million fellahin, or

to build small, second houses in the fields. The trend of an increasingly commercial agriculture goes on.

Threat of salinity from year-round irrigation has

successfully tackled with tile drainage. Many of the enormous population of buffalo, cows and camels have replaced the nitrogen-rich silt which floods from the once-brought yearly to the soil. Fully half the labor force is engaged in this constant task of fertilizing the land.

With a mild climate and abundant sun and water, the Delta is a virtual greenhouse. It provides most of the world's highest yields in rice, beans, coffee, sugar, wheat, and maize.

Old plowing methods

Yet there is little mechanization, and effects are felt. Fellahin can be seen in the fields the entire day - men with their long tunics tucked up at the waist, and women with everything will stop growing." His view is typical of a majority of Nile Valley fellahin.

Shahhat's family has experienced a four-fold rise in yearly income to just under \$1,000 since the introduction of sugar cane as a cash crop and a year-round water supply. But expectations have risen even faster, and like many of their neighbors, the family is deeply in debt.

Neither Shahhat nor his younger brother have been educated beyond memorizing the Koran from a village sheikh. Their education is thus limited to the teachings of medieval Islam, which describes the earth as flat and surrounded by water.

Holm is a young Delta fellah who, like Shahhat, cultivates 2.5 acres of land. Like Shahhat he raises clover, wheat, maize, and some vegetables and possesses a donkey, donkey, and a few sheep. Lack of the cash crop of sugar, his family's yearly income is only \$600.

Schooling a top priority

Yet Helmi manages to scrape together \$24 a month to send one younger brother to a commercial college and two others to government schools. He has no debts.

In the Nile Valley police are hired on the ground that they habitually rough up anyone who breaks the law. In the more law-abiding Delta, where people know their rights, this does not happen. The Delta fellahin has hospitals, family-planning centers, day-care centers, experimental farms, agricultural cooperatives, and a public relief system.

Egyptians of the Nile Valley rarely have more to do with government institutions than to obtain seeds and fertilizer from local cooperatives.

After a visit to Helmi's village, Shahhat found the Delta life-style smothering. "It's like a prison here," he said. And to the Delta fellahin, Shahhat was like a figure out of the past, living a way of life they had only heard their grandfathers describe.

It is the Delta life-style that is Egypt's future and probably the future of most densely populated poor rural societies if they are to cope with growing populations.

Yet Helmi manages to scrape together \$24 a month to send one younger brother to a commercial college and two others to government schools. He has no debts.



By a staff cartographer

Such traditions still cling in the Nile Valley, where the roughly 40 percent of the Egyptian fellahin live and where remoteness and an isolation imposed by the desert have kept alive a proud individualism and village way of life little changed from the distant past.

This is the more familiar Egypt - with its hazy, dreamlike landscapes of the broad sluggish Nile, date palms, the narrow green valley, and sandy Sahara cliffs. The best guide to its present daily life is Englishman Edward Lane's "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians" - published in 1838.

In the Nile Valley illiteracy and superstition abound.



Monday, August 16, 1976



Abundant yields of such crops as dates spring from fertile soil
Alan Band photo

home

Parents learn how to bring out the best in their babies

By Kent Gorlaad Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Braintree, Massachusetts
Kim Michelson, mother of three, feels the warmth that comes from an extended family. But her "family" members are the teacher-consultants assigned to her by the Brookline Early Education Project, a parent-assistance program nicknamed BEEP. They act as experienced aunt or older sister. But with a difference. They are professionally qualified to teach parents about a child's development from birth through age four.

BEEP is a radical educational experiment. It is an effort by a public school system, begun in October, 1974, to teach its future pupils while they are infants. The concept is to train parents to be teachers of their offspring. This attitude represents a swing away from the stance that parents are comforters only and should leave teaching to the schools.

If parents understand the educational needs of an infant and how to meet these needs, they will raise happier and brighter children, according to the designers of BEEP.

This Brookline experiment of parent counseling is being financed by Carnegie Corporation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. It is based on the concept that a child's most critical learning is done before the age of three.

"If BEEP proves successful," Dr. Donald Pierson, program director, has said, "school systems will have to take another look at their order of priorities," for extending cognitive care downward from kindergarten to the bassinet.

Other school system administrators are visiting the old, high-ceilinged house in Brookline created by BEEP. They see the upgrading of



'Come on, you can do it.' A gentle coax helps a child through a cloth tunnel

A school system that might adapt the model would probably scale down because of cost, the series of medical and psychological examinations that are in the pilot program.

The consensus so far among the polled parents is that the most helpful service is a home visit, occurring once every three weeks or once every six weeks. Then the BEEP teacher observes the baby, discusses his currently emerging interests and abilities, and prepares the parents for the next stage of development. She responds to concerns about educationally relevant issues, and offers to refer parents to another authority if asked questions about other types of problems.

Mrs. Michelson says she finds that the teacher is "very nourishing to the ego" because she treats the mother as though "she got it." The teacher figures the mother knows her child better than anyone else.

"Sometimes my home visitor redirected me where I was a little off," Mrs. Michelson says, "but mostly she reaffirmed my own ideas." For instance, I was singing a lull to Emily, and she told me that was very important. So when Emily started talking I especially noted the rhythm and intonation in her voice."

In 1975, the statisticians report, the German gross national product declined 3.5 percent; real wages (inflation removed) increased 3 percent.

"Trade union leaders have accepted this,"

(in the U.S., compensation in manufacturing rose 7.4 percent from the second quarter of 1975 to the same quarter in 1976. With increased productivity, however, unit labor costs fell 1.4 percent — slightly less than in Germany.)

Dr. Emminger maintains that Germany now needs a long period when wages must rise slowly until profits more rapidly. The extra profits are needed to allow business to step up its investments.

"We will be very happy if price increases stay below 5 percent to the end of the year," says Dr. Emminger.

Most forecasts for profit increases show a 14 to 19 percent gain in nominal terms. Dr. Emminger expects an 18 to 20 percent gain is more likely. And, noting that corporate profit margins are still low, he hopes that profit increases will continue into 1977.

But he wants industry to get these extra profits from increased sales and decreased costs — not from higher prices.

In the first nine months of the German recovery, industrial production climbed a rapid

16 percent. But now, as in the U.S., the upturn is slowing.

This is welcomed by Dr. Emminger. "Otherwise we would have gotten into trouble concerning prices," he figures.

That view is shared by the majority of economists in West Germany, who predict a slower but continued recovery throughout the year.

One prominent exception is Dr. Kurt Riechbaecher, an economist with the Dresdner Bank. "We could have an aborted recovery," he warns. "We already have a decline in orders."

His pessimism is based on the "weakness" in final sales, outside of a short-lived strong demand for cars, and what he sees as excessive monetary tightness by the Bundesbank.

"The basic conditions for an investment boom do not exist in this country," he holds.

In rebuttal, Dr. Emminger maintains that Dr. Riechbaecher's statistics on money are "plain wrong." Further, he says that though domestic consumption has been running behind predictions, investment and exports have increased more than forecast.

Since exports amount to 25 percent of West Germany's total output and 40 percent of industrial production, they are extremely important to the nation's economic welfare.

financial

West German unions: concern for corporate profits

By David R. Fransen

Frankfurt, West Germany
West Germany's left-of-center government wants corporate profits to increase more than wages. So do trade union leaders.

Hard to believe, perhaps. But this nation's labor leaders are famed for their "Vermarkt" — reasonableness or common sense.

During the recession that ended here last summer, corporate profits were hit extremely hard, worse than in the United States. One reason is that German firms, for social and legal reasons, have much more difficulty in laying off workers. Many firms went into the red.

Otherwise, real wages for German workers continued to rise throughout the business downturn. Unlike the U.S., where inflation chewed off a good chunk of the average worker's stand of living, German employees' wages generally managed to keep ahead of prices. Indeed, their share of gross national product rose from 61 percent in 1970 to 64 percent now.

(In the U.S., compensation in manufacturing rose 7.4 percent from the second quarter of 1975 to the same quarter in 1976. With increased productivity, however, unit labor costs fell 1.4 percent — slightly less than in Germany.)

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Please do eat the daisies

By Gladys Mason
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

There are many flowers that may be appreciated for flavor as well as beauty. They may be candied, pickled, dried, stewed, or served up in sandwiches, desserts, Swiss fondue, or Japanese tempura.

Canturies in China and Persia, flowers like the chrysanthemum, carnation, rose, and daffodil were used for spices, syrups, or as soup and meat flavorings.

Later, in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, cooks in Western Europe made use of lavender, elder blossoms, marigolds, nasturtiums, dandelions, violets, leeks, and other blossoms for their food.

In an age of synthetic food stuffs, we have come to think of these flowers as purely decorative, missing the fresh, cheerful flavors they can impart.

From the simple dandelion salad to more exotic uses for the common daffodil, or marigolds in chowder, (President Eisenhower's seashore vegetable soup with nasturtiums), to unusual combinations like violets and mushrooms, Rose Apple Betty and dessert crepes with caraway syrup, the range is broad.

You are eating flowers every time you serve broccoli, artichokes, and cauliflower, according to Leon Woodring Smith, who wrote a cookbook of more than 200 recipes called *The Forgotten Art of Flower Cookery* (Harper & Row, \$16.95). These are just a few examples of the beautiful looking, delicious tasting ways to utilize flowers in cooking.

Chrysanthemum Salad
1 cup vinegar
3 tablespoons honey
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon chopped fresh tarragon
Pots of 3 large chrysanthemums
Lettuce and watercress
Salt and pepper to taste

Cook the onions until almost tender (approximately 20 minutes). Drain and place in a lightly buttered casserole. Combine other ingredients and sprinkle over onions. Bake about 10 minutes in a slow oven. Serves 4.

Chrysanthemum Salad
1 cup vinegar
3 tablespoons honey
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon chopped fresh tarragon
Pots of 3 large chrysanthemums
Lettuce and watercress
Salt and pepper to taste

Mix vinegar, honey, lemon juice, and tarragon. Marinate the flower petals for 30 minutes. Add oil and blend well. Add sufficient lettuce and watercress to the salad bowl for 6 people. End toss with the petal mixture, salt, and pepper. Serve immediately.

Nasturtium Cottage-Cheese Delight
Lettuce
4 chopped nasturtium leaves
1 pound cottage cheese
10-12 nasturtium flowers

Cover a salad plate with lettuce. Sprinkle over coarsely chopped nasturtium leaves. Place cottage cheese in the center of the plate and surround with nasturtium flowers.

If desired, chopped petals and leaves may be blended into the cottage cheese at the last minute. Serve 6.

Violet Mushroom Caps
24 medium-sized mushroom caps
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup orange juice
1/2 cup lemon juice
1/2 cup water
2 teaspoons chopped chives
2 teaspoons chopped violet petals

Sauté the mushroom caps and drain on paper toweling. Mix the other ingredients, and fill the caps with it. Garnish each with a violet. Serve chilled.

Marigold Onions
1/2 pounds small white onions
3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons soy sauce
2 tablespoons coarse bread crumbs
1/2 tablespoon chopped fresh marigolds
1 teaspoon fresh parsley

Cook the onions until almost tender (approximately 20 minutes). Drain and place in a lightly buttered casserole. Combine other ingredients and sprinkle over onions. Bake about 10 minutes in a slow oven. Serves 4.



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19

arts/books

Director Altman shoots a few holes in an American folk hero

Paul Newman is cast as a 'Buffalo Bill' with clay feet

By David Sterritt

New York

"Buffalo Bill and the Indians" presents an auspicious pairing of talents — Robert Altman, creator of "MASH" and "Nashville," directing Paul Newman, one of the ranking movie stars of our time.

When the two jointly met the press in New York not long ago, Mr. Newman got all the glitz and autograph requests. But Mr. Altman got the lion's share of questions. It was an interesting comment as today's movie biz. A few years ago, journalistic tunnel vision would scarcely have noticed a director sharing the podium with a celebrity like Paul Newman's luminosity.

Mr. Altman kicked things off by admitting something most directors would not admit just before a major opening: "I'm very nervous about this film."

Mr. Altman acknowledges that the "Buffalo Bill" format is not easy, fluctuating as it does between parody and seriousness. But "that's my style," he insists, in a kind of defiance. "And that's the movie, that's what it is. I wanted to disarm the audience with humor, then let them find their own meanings."

The director is very big on this idea of subjective truth, subjective meaning.

Mr. Newman admits to having used his own background in creating his Buffalo Bill character. How does his life and career relate to the legendary scout-showman-hero? "Just go out and read any movie magazine," says the actor.

"Look at the quotes that simply don't exist;

the interviews that were supposedly given, but weren't; the 'conflicts' and 'joys' that simply aren't true."

"It's a very humbling experience, but I know that what these people see on celluloid has absolutely nothing to do with me. That was the

... You can only find out about the behavior that was written about."

Mr. Altman says that "Buffalo Bill" is like his other pictures in that "I have no message, nothing to say, no statements to make to anybody about anything. In my films I try to reflect my view. It's what I see, not the way I think things should be. I don't try to prophesy."

"Buffalo Bill" takes tremendous liberties with history, but Mr. Altman insists that it is very historical. Nothing on the screen is a fact in itself — the place did not exist, for example, Buffalo Bill's show was a travelling show. . . . The characters are all based on actual characters, though.

"The history is correct philosophically, if not actually."

Mr. Altman further maintains that he takes no joy in "shooting holes in heroes," despite his irreverent approach to Buffalo Bill and Sitting Bull. Again, he notes, "I try to reflect what I see. This is how it looks to me after wading through piles of material. There is a great deal of historical balance in this film. . . . We present material on an emotional level, but we didn't make it up as a caprice..."

Mr. Newman's approach to playing Buffalo Bill was also irreverent — he defines the character as "a combination of Custer, Gable, Redford, and me, in that order." He interprets Buffalo Bill as "symbolically the first star, the first motion-picture star."

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Buffalo Bill (Paul Newman) tells tales to the Indians

aspect I tried to show in this film — they could say anything they wanted about him, and he could make whatever statements he wanted about what he is, but he is finally a human being, and that's all he is. . . ."

Mr. Newman finds "Buffalo Bill" a "very contemporary film," though he thinks it will mean something different to each person who sees it. Even today, he says, summing up one of the movie's themes, "If you have a primitive, honest, direct mentality in confrontation with a manufactured personality, they simply can't communicate."

"There was simply no way to communicate!" Mr. Newman concluded. "And that's what is happening in contemporary politics, and relations between people today."

For Mr. Newman, "Buffalo Bill" marks another step in his personal western odyssey, which has ranged from Billy the Kid to "The Left-Handed Gun" to the first half of "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid."

For director Altman, "Buffalo Bill" marks his first "PG" (parental guidance, all ages admitted) movie — though it was not made with ratings in mind. "I have never set out to make any film to be any rating," he says sternly, "totally disapproving of that system."

Mr. Newman has since moved on to shot "Slap Shot," a Michael Winner film about a hockey player, even though "the last game of hockey I played was 38 years ago." And he completed his will take time off, perhaps as long as a year.

"It's a very humbling experience, but I know that what these people see on celluloid has absolutely nothing to do with me. That was the

Fonteyn's 'Autobiography' more bait than bite

Autobiography, by Margot Fonteyn. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 288 pp. \$12.50. London: W. H. Allen, £3.50.

By Nancy Goldner

One always wants to hear directly from the person about whom thousands of words have been written. Dame Margot Fonteyn, until recently prima ballerina of England's Royal Ballet and still performing for devoted fans throughout the world, has been glorified, analyzed, speculated upon, and just about dissected by critics and colleagues ever since she started dancing principal roles in the 1930s.

Presumably, publication of her "Autobiog-

raphy" was to be a welcome addition to the literature on her life and career.

Her married life also forms the most exciting parts of the book. Arias's position as a diplomat and politician introduces Fonteyn to famous people, political intrigue and revolution, and finally to great tragedy. A would-be assassin cripples Arias for life, and Fonteyn's account of his struggle to live and her own reactions to the catastrophe make vivid and moving reading.

All of the lighter anecdotes filling out the book are just as vividly told, but in no way do they enlighten us on Fonteyn's growth as a dancer. Her new "about" technique is that

she understands it. This would be a rare and refreshingly valuable point of view.

Fonteyn's "Autobiography," however, is an account of her life as a woman rather than an artist. In a sense, it is a love story, which she casts in a great arc. The base of the arc is her off-stage self — warm, earned, shy, ready of friends and love. Her growing fame as a glorious ballerina takes her farther and farther away from the base. She receives bouquets and champagne and love. In 1954, at age 31, she is at the height of her career and husbandless. With the same matter-of-fact determination with which she takes ballet class every day, she decides it is "improper" for her to remain single. She will marry someone. And then along comes her idol from her teenage years, the Penitentiary director Roberto Arias, who offers her a diamond necklace (which the ballerina graciously accepts as her due) and his hand in marriage (which the woman finally ac-

cepts in tremulous gratitude). As Fonteyn sees it, it is love that brings her in full circle, back to the base of the arc.

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MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Nancy Goldner writes drama criticism for the Monitor.

education

One solution to discipline problems: end 'cells and bells'

By Lynde McCormick
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego

While many U.S. schools are struggling with alarming increases in on-campus violence, San Dieguito High School, located in this southern California city, can point to a drop in crime problems — and better work from its students, as well.

The key is not elaborate alarm systems, closed-circuit TV surveillance, or more security guards; in fact it seems to be the opposite.

For four years principal Leonard Morse has drastically relaxed security and rules with an "open campus" policy. Where most high schools require students to remain on campus for the entire day, Mr. Morse and his staff allow pupils to come and go as long as they are not supposed to be in class. As opposed to what he calls "cells and bells" school — where the hallways and grounds are empty as soon as period bell rings — San Dieguito students can be almost anywhere on campus when they do not have a class.

In addition, San Dieguito two years ago

truant students go off campus . . . and then have to be found and dragged back."

The philosophy behind Mr. Morse's policy, "and one which the students have written on a school wall," he adds, is that "freedom is the reward for self-discipline."

"The monkey is on their backs," he explains. "They have more freedom here, and they see that they have that freedom, and will continue to have it, if they show responsibility."

Academic improvement has shown a steady increase over the last four years, claims Mr. Morse. "Where we average 50 percent of the students in California who took the school proficiency test last year passed," 75 percent of the San Dieguito students who took it passed.

All the San Dieguito students who took the national advanced placement test for college rank in the nation's top 10 percent, and "students who go on to college show a marked improvement both in college and in improving scholastic honors such as the dunes' list," he says.

In addition, San Dieguito two years ago

boasted more National Merit scholars than any school in the region.

Students have no dress codes, and administrators suspend disruptive students as seldom as possible. "Our feeling is that if a student can't adjust to school, then the last thing that

should help him is to send him away from school. You're often just giving him what he wants. If a student is at school, we can work on the problem," says one official.

The results are impressive:

• There are few fights and no racial disturbances in a school that is 16 percent Mexican-American. What vandalism there is comes from outsiders, officials say.

• Drug problems have dropped significantly. Only one student was suspended for possession of drugs last year.

• Mrs. Worthington notes that she has very few students in her offices for discipline a year — perhaps about six, she estimates. Prior to the open campus policy, the number was "more like six a day."

Also, since San Dieguito officials have outlawed smoking on campus, smoking in the restrooms with its accompanying vandalism and graffiti has virtually disappeared. "We recognize that no matter what we do students are going to smoke, especially if they are allowed to do it off campus," says Mrs. Worthington.

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science/environment

Man steps in to help save a friend

By David Annie
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Man's long-armed and (when young) affectionate cousin, the chimpanzee, is about to gain some added protection.

Very shortly, the United States Department of the Interior is expected to place the two main species of chimpanzees on the "threatened species" list. This would stop importation of chimps into the U.S. except under special permit.

The reason for this move is that in some of the chimpanzees' African homelands man's depredations — rising local populations as well as hunters — are thrusting these manlike apes toward extinction.

A recent National Academy of Sciences report stated, for instance, that two of the biggest exporting countries, Sierra Leone and Liberia, "cannot be expected to maintain their present rate of export without exterminating their present populations of chimpanzees within a few years."

Interior Department statistics show that in the early 1970s Liberia and Sierra Leone were the main U.S. suppliers, each providing roughly half of the 150 to 250 chimpanzees imported. These imports have dropped significantly since then, partly due to new health regulations forbidding the sale of chimps as pets. But exact numbers are not available.

According to Arnold Kaufman of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, slightly more than half of the chimpanzees imported probably go to research laboratories. The other half, he says, go on public display — mainly in circuses. A small proportion end up in zoos.

Conservationists are most concerned over two aspects of the chimpanzee imports: the high mortality rate of capture and what they feel is the excessive use of primates in general, and chimpanzees in particular, for medical research.

The traditional method of capture is to kill a mother and take her young. The Interior Department uses a rule of thumb that for every chimp brought into the U.S. about four to six mothers were killed.

Dr. Shirley McCreath, cochairman of the International Primate Protection League, cites studies showing that only one infant out of three captured actually survives and three or four mothers are killed for each infant captured. She says that tranquilizer guns still produce fatalities.

Dr. McCreath insists she is no anti-vivisectionist. But she insists the laboratory use of primates (including chimpanzees) is tremendously wasteful. "It's going berserk," she says.

William Conway, general director of New York's Bronx Zoo, also is concerned about primate imports. He favors the "threatened species" listing of chimpanzees, which is expected to cut imports by two-thirds.

"The destruction of primates for medical research simply surpasses any moral justification," he says.



By Peter Mahn, staff photographer

Snatched from their jungle home, many chimps end up in circuses and zoos.

tion," he says. It doesn't always occur to researchers that they could just as well use rats, he adds.

Dr. Kaufmann disagrees. He counters that the use of rats is not always appropriate or possible. And when expensive animals like

chimpanzees are involved (costing more than \$1,000 each) experimenters must have a pretty well-thought-out program.

Dr. McCreath remains concerned, however, over the use of a threatened species for research which results in a large mortality rate.

Was the flat earth theory just a mirage?

By David Annie
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The early belief that the world was flat was based on a mirage — an Arctic mirage.

At least that is what two Canadian scientists think, and they have marshaled evidence from satellite photos, optics and ancient sagas to argue their case.

Writing in a recent issue of the journal *Science*, geographer H. L. Swartzky and engineer W. H. Lehn of the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg propose that mirages which occur in the North Atlantic, called hilligars in Icelandic, form a "logical basis" for the concept of a flat or saucer-shaped world. They also may explain some of the legendary discoveries of seafarers like Erik the Red.

Although not as well known as the famous, or *real* mirage, the hilligar can be equally as dramatic.

While the Miraga is in full action, the sea-

looks like the sky, and the horizon is far, far away, wrote the 13th-century explorer David Thompson.

In 1930, a sea captain in the North Atlantic reported sighting an island 300 miles away although the horizon is normally less than 40 miles.

"At sea . . . the visual impact of the mirage is much more profound even than on land," the scientists report. In experiments they found that in a small boat the mirage makes it appear as if the water slopes up on all sides "as if to engulf the observer."

In medieval times the world was thought to be flat or saucer-shaped. On its disk rested the World Island. At the island's outermost edge was a dim land called Ultima Thule. This fronted on the ill-encompassing ocean.

Scholars have assumed that this concept, familiar today from Greek and Roman mythology — originated in the Mediterranean and gradually worked northward into the folk leg-

ends of the Celts and Norse. But the Canadian scientists argue that it is far more likely that early travelers from the south picked up these ideas in the north and carried them back.

Eskimos read details about distant lands in the Arctic sky. Therefore it would not be surprising if the early Norse seaman used mirages as navigation aids, Professors Swartzky and Lehn reason. In fact, they say, mirages may even account for the discovery of Iceland and Greenland.

Satellite photographs show that conditions which could make sunlight glinting off Iceland's mighty Vatna glacier visible from the Faroe Islands 240 miles away occur frequently. And what is known of the climate of the first millennium A.D. suggests that such mirages would happen more often back then, the scientists say.

"We believe that information gleaned from these mirages was vital to Norse navigation and exploration in the North Atlantic," the scientists write.

How old is the universe?

By Robert C. Cowen

Pinning down the age of the universe is an exercise in precision, indirection, and faith.

It took measurements of nuclear processes accurate to parts per billion to come up with the latest figure of 20 billion years — one of the oldest estimates made. Yet, to believe that number, the investigators must have faith in unproven assumptions in the train of logic that connects their measurements with their conclusion.

Those physicists, John C. Browne and Barry L. Berman of the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, worked with a kind of atomic "clock."

Research notebook

the decay of a radioactive form of the element rhodium into a stable form of osmium. It runs at a steady rate in which half of a given amount of rhodium turns into osmium roughly every 44 billion years.

Knowing that rate and assuming that the relative abundance of the two elements in meteorites reflects the cosmic production of rhodium up to formation of the solar system some 4.5 billion years ago, the two physicists could estimate when the first rhodium was produced in our galaxy. It turned out to be about 18 billion years ago. They add a couple of billion years to get the age of the universe by assuming it took that long for galaxies to form after the birth of the universe in an explosion of primordial energy.

While this assumption, and the assumption that meteorites are valid cosmic samples, are widely accepted by astrophysicists, they can't be proved at this time. That's one reason you have to take such age estimates as much on faith as on the evidence.

Drs. Browne and Berman have cleared up one uncertainty. Some of the meteoritic osmium could have been made by a process other than rhodium decay. They have made the first detailed study of this competing process and could account for it in their calculations.

Their 20-billion-year age estimate is based on current estimates of the "cosmic clock" of 14 billion years. Estimates based on the speed with which the universe seems to be expanding — a technique that includes assumptions about size or brightness of distant objects — range from 15 to 20 billion years.

Prof. George O. Abell of the University of California at Los Angeles suggested the latter age in 1972. More recently, an exhaustive analysis by Alan Sandage and G. A. Tammann of the Hale Observatory gives 17 billion years as a "best" estimate.

A spread of six billion years out of 20 may seem a wide margin of uncertainty. But in calculations that mix precise measurements with unprovable assumptions, the wonder is that there is even this degree of agreement. Something as seemingly beyond our ken as the age of the universe turns out to be reasonably knowable after all.

How to make a seal feel at home

By Robert Donaldson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

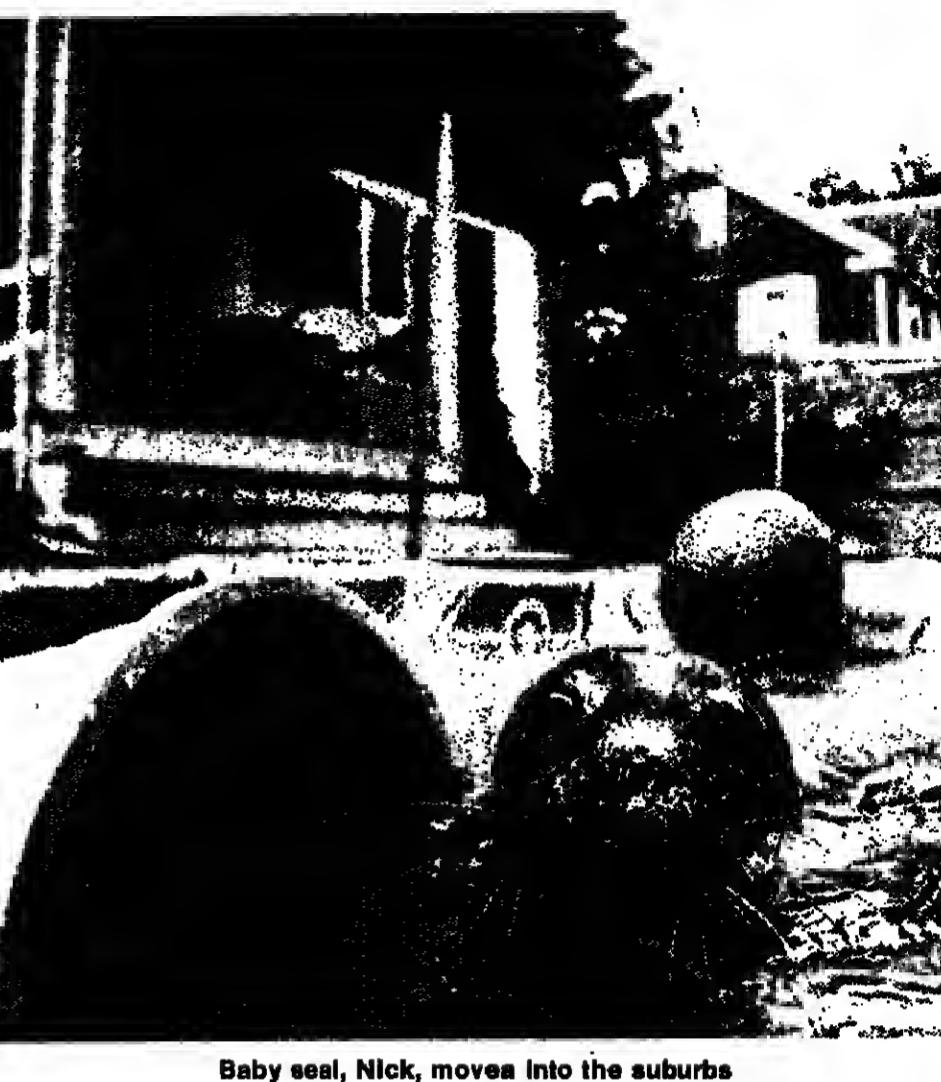
There is nothing like a new puppy to enliven things around the house — especially if it is a seal pup.

Four households in the Boston area currently are providing "host homes" for the same number of harbor seal pups found abandoned on the Maine and Massachusetts coasts. The temporary caretakers of the tiny seals, are New England Aquarium staff members or selected volunteers.

Rosalyn Ridgway, director of public relations of the Aquarium, warns anyone spotting a baby seal should not automatically assume it has been abandoned. Instead, she suggests the animal be observed for a period of 24 hours in case the mother returns.

According to Mr. Prescott, a seal in its natural environment is nursed by its mother until it is about 60 days old, at which time the mother leaves it.

The Aquarium's current grant will enable it to return the hardest seals, like Mrs. Carpenter's, to the sea. Any remaining ones will be placed in various aquaria.



Baby seal, Nick, moves into the suburbs

Illiterate fisherman takes Taiwan's art world by storm

By William Armbruster
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Taipei, Taiwan
An illiterate fisherman who turned to art at the age of 80 has suddenly taken Taiwan's art world by storm. A recent two-week exhibition of Hung Tung's paintings at the United States Information Service office in Taipei attracted more than 5,000 people a day — by far the largest crowd ever to view a USIS exhibit here.

Mr. Hung began painting seven years ago when he started doodling with some Chinese characters written by his son. "They can draw," he exclaimed. That very day he told his wife that he would never go back to fishing, and he has kept that vow.

Mr. Hung has left his native fishing village, Nankunshen, in

southern Taiwan, only a few times. (In fact he had visited a big city only once before coming to Taipei last month for the opening of his exhibition. That was in 1973 when he visited Kaohsiung, a busy port and manufacturing center in southern Taiwan.) His main themes are taken from the daily life of Nankunshen, which contains less than 100 people but boasts one of Taiwan's most famous temples, the Temple of the Five Kings.

Religious festivals portrayed

Both the temple and Taiwanese religious festivals figure prominently in Mr. Hung's paintings; fish and boats also appear frequently. His scrolls abound with brightly colored minatures.

Despite the fact that Mr. Hung never attended school, he has learned a few Chinese characters, Japanese kana, and English letters, so these too, sometimes appear in his works — though he admits he doesn't understand their meaning.

Mr. Hung had received some recognition and encouragement before the USIS opening. Five years ago Mr. Hung showed some of his paintings — which he said had been drawn by a friend — to Chang Bai-ao, a local artist. When Chang saw the paintings were brilliant, Hung's face lit up, and he announced that he himself was the artist.

Tai, Echo magazine, an English-language monthly devoted to Chinese culture and sold both in Taiwan and abroad, carried a feature story about Hung in 1972, but the article had little impact.

Magazine features artist

In fact, almost no one in Taiwan had heard of Mr. Hung until March, when *Artist* magazine, the sponsor of his exhibition at USIS, devoted 50 pages of its March issue to a discussion of Hung and his works. Only three days prior to the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Hung became an overnight sensation. Newspaper columnists and critics of all persuasions expressed their opinions about the significance of his art. According to Ho Chang-kuang, editor of *Artist*, some people who initially had labeled Hung's work as childish called him a genius after they had seen the exhibit.

Perhaps the most important reason for the local fascination with Hung Tung is that he is truly native, which has prompted a certain degree of pride among Taiwanese. As one college-educated woman, who was originally from rural Taiwan but now lives in Taipei, said, "It reminds us of what our life used to be like before we came into contact with modern civilization."

"It's not an art exhibit, it's a happening," said Neal Donnelly, a USIS official. "There are people coming here who have never been to an art exhibit in their lives. One morning there were 200 people in line at 8 o'clock even though the exhibit didn't open until 10 a.m."

Ambassador given painting

Mr. Hung refuses to sell any of his paintings, though he has been offered as much as (U.S.) \$2,500 for individual works. He did, however, present U.S. Ambassador Loonard Unger with one painting as a gift in appreciation for allowing the exhibit to hold at USIS. When I asked artist editor Ho the significance of the painting Hung had given to Unger, Ho said "he did not know" — and added that Hung probably did not know either.

Mr. Hung never goes out without his wooden cap; and his favorite shirt is decorated with his own artwork, as is his house. His wife works to support the family. "If she doesn't make enough money," says Mr. Hung, "we don't eat, but we drink a lot of water."

He used to say his wife would gladly donate all his paintings to the government if it would only fix the leaky roof of his home. Now his dream has come true. The Taiwan Provincial Government has decided to build a house for him — and he can still keep his paintings.



A Hung Tung print

Courtesy of Artist magazine

Mr. Hung outside his home

The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



"Mending Nets on the Nile": Photograph by Henry Pelham Burn

REFLECTIONS BY THE NILE RIVER

Tan years ago I walked this way and caught the waters of the Nile, lit by the evening sun, as if, in their rippled hands, cupping the hopes of millions.

One fisherman, bending to repair his net, reminds me of the ordered flow of life, the other, cast in some meandering private thought, that with life goes a dream, a birthright.

Another evening comes, and sitting beneath the trees that overhang the bank of that great river, aching to the madding of the net, let us admit the thoughts that stir us deeply, and leave their pale reflections to the setting sun.

Henry Pelham Burn

Dear teacher thank you very much

I hold my bead over Mr. Doun's copy book, struggling to make out the writing in the rapidly fading light: "Dear Teacher," it begins. "How are you coming on with your life? Fine, I hope." The rest of the letter requests that I help Mr. Doun with a problem converting fractions to decimals. I turn to Mr. Doun, who is sitting behind his desk in a long wooden bench. As soon as the letterman is off, we'll do this, I say.

This is Liberia. Outside the Moslem man in my class are finishing their sundown prayers. The chant of their voices rings and falls softly. In the gathering African darkness, "We go pray, God," they had told me, as they always do, before they go outside. Sometimes I stand in the doorway and watch the town and the almost silhouettes of giant trees at the men pray. Their shoes removed, their foreheads repeatedly touched to the earth in submission to Allah.

Inside, after prayer time, the lantern is lit

— a kerosene fed, pressurized contraption, the lighting of which fills me, but obviously not the man, with foreboding. Brahma and Mahmadi knee beside it striking matches, pumping the lantern, adjusting devices, and talking nonchalantly as flames shoot out in whirring directions. Eventually the flame settles into a steady, unblinking glow; the class continues.

I write sentences on the painted blackboard. The men read along with me. Brahma, who speaks fairly good English, translates for Abu and Lassana, who speak very little. Then everyone joins in. Fourteen voices follow mine. There are seven days in a week.

Karifala comes in late. He stops to the front, shaking my hand Liberian style, our middle fingers snapping loudly together. "Good evening, Teacher," he says. "Nursy, I say in Mandingo. We go over the blackboard sentences again.

While everyone is copying the sentences into his book, I go back to the letter-writing. Mr. Doun. He is one of the few non-Mandingos in the class, a tall man who works digging for diamonds. Writing in his copy book, I show him how to change a fraction to a decimal and explain why it works this way. His dark eyes reflect understanding and feed richly reward for my simple effort.

But Brahma has brought a material reward tonight. These bananas are for you, he says softly, gesturing to a large stalk of fruit hanging in the corner. I shake his hand, hating him, aware of the amazing generosity of these people who give of the little they have so freely.

Most of the men have finished copying the board work and have turned to their "books" — mimeographed pages I wrote, typed and illustrated myself, unsatisfied with the available material. American reading books are not only expensive but contain too many

words and concepts completely out of African experience. My own papers though crude, deal with the familiar — children, buying rice, villages, and agricultural tools is a man," page one begins. A small, round black barbed Mandingo illustrates the word "man" along with illustrations of "hat," "mat," "ax," and "ant."

The man proceeds at their own pace, rapidly, others more slowly, but all with that same eagerness — the kindling spark evident as they learn a new word, speak a new sentence in English, understand a new idea.

"Thank you, thank you, Teacher," they all call as I leave. Solomon carries my bag. Doun opens the door. "We will see you next time," they say in good English, standing by the car in the darkness.

I drive off, waving and calling. "Goodnight — Mansa — Ambasomma!" Dear Mr. Doun, my life is coming on just fine.

Eleanor Taylor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 16, 1976

Romeo and Juliet in Kenya

Franco Zeffirelli's film of "Romeo and Juliet" is being released again, I notice. Every time I see the ads for it, I think of the time Dononne and I saw it — in Nairobi. It was late on a Tuesday afternoon, around 5:30 p.m., the last day of the film's Nairobi run, and we got there late. In fact, we arrived in the middle of the first fight.

Lutes were rolling across cobblestones, women were shrieking and tradesmen scattering as Capulets and Montagues fought through the streets of medieval Verona. Carrots and tomatoes seemed to fly at us from off the screen. We had an odd sense of trying to dodge them as we looked for seats.

We had expected the theatre to be almost empty. What, after all, did a Shakespearean play, four hundred years old, have to say to the moviegoers of modern-day Kenya?

But the rear third of the theater was solidly filled. The audience was caught up in the film. They laughed hard at Mercutio spouting words in a fountain that was spouting water and at Juliet's nurse wrestling Romeo to her lap in a church. Perhaps surprisingly — certainly I was surprised — they found that Shakespeare could inspire real reactions, instead of merely reverent ones; that Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet looked and acted like teen-agers; that the horseplay was funny and the swordplay rough and exciting. The audience was caught up, all right. During the balcony scene, played with great ardor, we heard young voices behind us soliloquizing poetry.

"Parting is such sweet sorrow," one of the voices sighed with anguish at the end of the scene. I stole a glance behind us. A dozen teen-aged African girls were sitting there. They were secondary school students in school uniforms — gray wool skirts, white blouses and dark green blazers — and they were spellbound. Their open-mouthed, wide-eyed faces all tilted upward toward the screen.

"Did you enjoy the film?" I asked the Embu girl.

She was very pretty and silent. She nodded her head and gazed at me with large dark eyes.

"Do you think Juliet was foolish?" I asked, "to kill herself like that?"

She looked at me for a very long moment. "No," she finally said, "I do not think she was foolish."

Frederic Hunter

A reach of river

Watching for it:
season of surf-wakes
and banks awash,
The marginal trees,
the mounding bridges
jarred.

In their watery funhouse mirrors
Eastward to sea
like white ploughs,
the Sunday morning boats
ravish an easy river;
the seam simple to maneuver.

as cutting a ripe greengage:
fruit so ready it foams
over the knife-handle.

Norma Ferber

The Monitor's religious article

Right and wrong

The current belief among many that right and wrong depend only upon the opinions of the individuals or groups holding them, should be of concern to us. Is there no firm basis for the thinking and behavior of mankind? If there is none, then how are laws formulated, and how do we judge responsibility for the actions of individuals?

Christian Science teaches that God is divine Principle and that He does govern the universe. The Ten Commandments, the law given to Moses, are basic guidelines for mankind to follow if they want law and order and peace and satisfaction in their lives. Christ Jesus compressed the Ten Commandments into two, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."

If we truly love our neighbor, we will see him as the perfect spiritual child of God. Then there is no uncertainty as to what his true nature is, and we are certain of our own integrity and identity, too. God, Principle, is also divine Love; therefore, the good that is Principle is expressed in God's perfect man. As we mentally embrace others, near and far, as the perfect children of God, this healing love will help destroy the materialism of today. Sin, disease, and death are not part of the real man, the real universe.

The responsibility for learning to distinguish between right and wrong and to choose the right rests with each one of us. This is our duty to God and to mankind. The true test of the rightness of our thoughts and actions lies in whether they are of God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionately to their occupancy of your thoughts." We should avoid trying to make our own rules for life, based on personal desires and influences. To believe in a God that is both good and evil would rob us of a guiding Principle, leaving the universe without rule or law and subject to vacillating opinions.

When planning a journey, we consult maps and follow the directing signs. What we had

none of these to guide us? If we are uncertain as to the right road in our destination, our fears can rob us of the beauty and happiness that should be part of our journey.

Children, although sometimes seeming to be disobedient through ignorance or self-will, really want guidance; they want to know what is expected of them. Adults are also lost without Love, the divine Principle that keeps them from being confused by all kinds of human opinions. Spiritual guidelines point the way.

The Apostle Paul said, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Here is our surest way of being able to distinguish right from wrong.

Luke 10:27; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261; Philippians 2:5.

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BIBLE VERSE

And I will make all my mountains a way, and my highways shall be exalted.

Isaiah 49:11

Poem versus boy

*The purple martins are sweeping
Through skies of midsummer-blue—
(I wrote.) Then a ray pierces window,
It grinned at me, went back to skipping.*

*The poem: midsummer-blue —
(The boy's wide eyes were not azura,
But blue-gray, a striking hub).*

*The poem: bed of red tulips,
Still lightly touched with dew —
(The boy's rough hair was the color
Of red bloom the sun shined through).*

*The poem: merrills are sweeping
Through skies of midsummer-wide —
Boy: forever skipping;
Poem: put aside.*

Edith Grahame Schay

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
4-5 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1X 7JH

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OPINION AND...

Australia's Olympic disappointments

By Denia Warner

A week or two before the Olympic Games in Montreal the New York Times published a list of probable gold medal winners and awarded Australia only one. The forecast was considered by Australians ill-informed, unfriendly, and quite absurd.

Everyone knew, Australia was always well up among the gold medal winners, as a glance at its record over the previous 36 years proved. Not in the big league with the United States and the Soviet Union perhaps, but piling them close.

Our swimmers, our runners, were second to none. In this benign climate where even swimmers can practice the year round in the seas, the beaches are golden and the skies blue, we had natural advantages that were denied to less fortunate mortals in other continents.

Our women swam like fish and ran like deer.

Our men were straight from the tauriel ads.

And so the sour grapes of the New York Times was replaced with the much sweeter debate about which of our three national anthems, "God Save the Queen," "Waltzing Matilda" or "Advance Australia Fair," would be the most appropriate to play when the gold medals

came showering down.

But, alas, the New York Times knew best. Indeed, it was over generous in bestowing even one gold medal on the Australian team. Steve Holland, an 18-year-old swimming in the 1500 metres freestyle, swam faster than the existing world record, but not quite fast enough to catch the two Americans ahead of him.

The girls, some of them in their early teens, and of whom so much was expected, were really seen among the leaders. Unkind sports writers said they had become too fat, over-indulging in cream cakes and ice creams of Montreal.

As the days passed with very limited success, only the Australian men's hockey team seemed to keep the flag flying. To everyone's astonishment it knocked out the Indians and Pakistanis and won its way to the finals.

To many Australians it came as a surprise that men played hockey at all in Australia.

Hockey conjured up images of plump young schoolgirls in gym suits, shouting "Hockey One," "Hockey Two," whatever such expressions meant.

But overnight the country adopted hockey and sat glued to its television sets as each suc-

cessive match brought brilliant victory. But in the end neighboring New Zealand upset even the hockey hopes and carried off the gold, leaving the Australians with the silver.

All of this has caused the greatest sporting hullabaloo the country has ever known. Australians, it was said, just could not compete against all the "professionals" from East Germany and the Communist countries who now treated the Olympic stadium as a staging ground for ideological promotion.

It remained, however, for a former footballer to put the whole matter in perspective. He reminded his countrymen: Australians had become more of spectators than participants.

This is the time of year when every crowd of more than a hundred thousand stands in the Melbourne Cricket Ground to watch the preliminary final, a curious game known as Australian rules.

"Let us make an effort to fill the stands, not the stands," said John Lord, the former football star. "Now that the Olympic torch is dimmed for another four years let us make one of the best victories that have come way for many years: the message that this is not what sport is all about."

John Daley, chief coach of the Australian track and field team, called for a restructuring at national sport and an organization which

would seek out and cultivate talent and provide opportunities for its development in international arenas preparatory to the Olympics.

"Unless there is a radical change in the philosophy of sport development in Australia," he said, "they [the Australian competitors] are courageous but unsuccessful amateurs, arena of competent professionals."

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This is the time of year when every crowd of more than a hundred thousand stands in the Melbourne Cricket Ground to watch the preliminary final, a curious game known as Australian rules.

As, in a sober but more cheerful mood, the United States observes its bicentennial, it also is in the process of redefining its role in the world. Its perception of this role has, after a century of confident conviction, been fluttering wildly in the winds of change.

Then came the tragic, the emotionally devastating period from 1965 until today when all U.S. perceptions of its role seemed to fall apart.

Military power, democratic principles, missionary zeal all proved insufficient to maintain either the predominance or its popularity in a world grown more diverse and unmanageable each passing year.

The tone and spirit of the bicentennial and the unexpected unity at the Democratic convention suggest that America is overcoming these setbacks and traumas with remarkable aplomb for the redefinition of the U.S. role in the world remains to be accomplished. That may prove to be the central task of the new administration, one indeed which only a new administration could perform.

America's international role, except for the Wilsonian interlude, was therefore a modest one, compounded of isolationism, missionary endeavor, and business enterprise, of which the former was predominant.

During and after World War II the U.S. perceived with sudden shock that its isolation was ended because some of the more wicked foreign powers had become so strong and aggressive that only its weight thrown into the balance could check them.

The other aspects of its earlier role, however — missionary endeavor and business enterprise — survived intact into the cold war. In-

deed, they were reinforced in U.S. perceptions by the need both to justify and to buttress the worldwide military posture which the occasion seemed to require.

Facing these billions are the 30 or so developed countries (including for these purposes the European communists) who have for some years been skimming off a modest share of their surplus to aid less-developed peoples, but who show no disposition to give up the comforts to which they are accustomed in order to elevate the poor. Nor are they yet persuaded that exploding population growth, increasing pressure on the biosphere, nuclear proliferation, civil strife and terrorism emanating from this teeming "third world" make it in their own national interest to do so.

None of these problems is insoluble, at least at this stage, any more than the senseless military competition with the Soviet Union is insurmountable, but all the ingredients are present for new and passionate confrontations between those aware of their deprivation and determined to end it, and those who have by skill and industry achieved a privileged position.

The perception which Americans, and the rest of humankind, most need to acquire is that the first responsibility of all peoples must henceforth be to make sure the world remains livable for its children and grandchildren.

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It's one world — for tires, tapes, and Big Macs

By Melvin Maddocks

A recent issue of Business Week described the efforts of B.F. Goodrich Company to sell American tires to Europeans by means of a Dutch plant, Vredesfeld, that Goodrich purchased. Five pages away, under a headline "Michelin Goes American," the magazine reported on that French tiremaker's determination to invade the American market by setting up a plant in South Carolina.

The editors of Business Week did not bother to point up the two events as a coincidence, or even an irony.

And perhaps by now, in these days of the internationalization of practically everything except, alas, peace, merchant traders passing in the night — their tire rolling — are too commonplace an occurrence to deserve comment.

Paris haute couture flying westward across the Atlantic meets, somewhere over the Azores, American-fringed-and-faded jeans winging in the opposite direction.

McDonald's exports its Golden Arches to Japan, and a clever American entrepreneur has imported a Japanese fast-food restaurant, Hal Hal, to the United States.

It's all done, it seems, with mirrorra.

At the summer Olympics even a Soviet gymnast strummed her stuff to a Soviet accompanist's version of "When the Saints Go Marching In" — New Orleans by the Volga.

Meanwhile, on the old assembly line Detroit is

copying the Mercedes-Benz, as elsewhere — follow this carefully — the Opel, a German car distributed by General Motors, is now being manufactured only in Japan.

The grass may not be greener in the other fellow's yard, but we're sure ready to buy his hay.

The Japanese businessman, to whom "modern" seems to mean living in a special kind of Third World (neither his nor yours but the Future's), must be the acknowledged expert of internationalization. The Japanese trading company, Sumitomo Shoji, seems as much a metaphor in this context — or rather, noncontext — as the totally interchangeable airports around the world. Sumitomo Shoji sells American wheat to Peru, American machinery to Indonesia, American soybeans to Denmark, American cotton to China — at the same time importing women's shoes from Brazil to the United States. In its ads Sumitomo Shoji describes its most celebrated middle-man coup. As a kind of cosmic broker — passing papers on papers — Sumitomo Shoji arranged a \$7.3 million "agreement" for Du Pont to sell to the Soviet trade organization V/O Techmashimprom, the "technology" to produce chromium dioxide, used on audio and video tapes.

Are we, and all we produce, going to end up homogenized beyond distinction — a sort of International version of unisex? The bleaching-out might be worth it, in the jargon of international politics, it "relieves tensions" or "promotes understanding." But the headlines from the Middle East and Africa suggest that our policies, unlike our economics, became arrested somewhere between the Age of the Cave and World War I.

Those of us who notion of international finance is to figure out the tax due on an out-of-state mail order have a serious question once we recover from our dizziness. What good can all this global business razzle-dazzle do? The end result is that combatants of country A kill combatants of country B with weapons so identical that even the survivors of country C can't tell them apart?

Meanwhile, on the old assembly line Detroit is

neously in a half-dozen countries, with negotiations discussed through a half-dozen translators and an "agreement" made in the currency of country A for a product of country B to be shipped to country C, represented in the negotiations by country D.

And practically nobody will even see the merchandise.

In business schools all over the world there are courses training the native businessmen to deal with foreign businessmen. One can imagine that "peddlers" being exported too so that at Harvard Business School, for instance, American businessmen could take a course on how to deal with Japanese businessmen trained to deal with American businessmen.

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Meanwhile, on the old assembly line Detroit is

Washington

The Kremlin seems to be having second thoughts about the place of the private car in the Soviet Union. The rapid growth in number evidenced to the past five years is being slowed down.

Was it right — Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin asked after Khrushchev's fall — to deny the use of cars to industrial executives? Some people had maintained, he recalled, that the Soviet Union needed no large-scale car production. Everyone was expected to ride buses, he said. Then he promptly proceeded to sign the contract with Fiat for the building of the Soviet Union's largest automobile plant.

Between 1970 and 1975 Soviet car output nearly quadrupled — from 352,000 to 1,200,000 last year. But during the current five-year plan ending in 1980, car production is to increase by no more than 3 percent a year. Reports from Moscow suggest that with car exports due to rise by 35 percent during the two-year period

managerial class to work harder and hold car ownership as a reward.

The same reward was available to the political elite — officials who ruled the country in Moscow as well as those in the most remote localities.

Questions are again being raised in Moscow as they were during the Khrushchev regime about the compatibility of private car ownership with the Soviet system. But even the Kremlin has to reckon with pressure from sapient owners because they form the élite whose political loyalty is needed.

The great spurt in Soviet automobile production began after the fall of Khrushchev who insisted on the tax due on an out-of-state mail order have a serious question once we recover from our dizziness. What good can all this global business razzle-dazzle do? The end result is that combatants of country A kill combatants of country B with weapons so identical that even the survivors of country C can't tell them apart?

Meanwhile, on the old assembly line Detroit is

Can cars mix with communism?

By Victor Zorza

the number of cars available for the domestic market may be less in the future than it is now.

A comprehensive study of Soviet attitudes toward the private car to the current issue of Survey, the journal of Soviet and East European studies, estimates that by 1980 the level of car ownership in the Soviet Union will be about the same as it was in the United States in 1920.

But while Soviet sociologists who have been warned to stay away from politically explosive subjects have to treat the issue with great circumspection, some of the captains of industry evidently feel less inhibited.

One of the top officials of the Volga automobile plant, which makes the Soviet Fiat, argued last year in a Moscow journal that the Soviet Union should allow the sale of cars on the installment plan because only the highly paid — that is, members of the Soviet élite — now were able to buy cars with cash.

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Readers write

On African mercenaries, and Rhodesia's history

Russell Brines' comments on Western mercenaries in Africa oversimplify the situation considerably. Racism is not merely an "African" and "Western" symbol; in southern Africa it is also a way of life. The grim "bigger-hunting" of well-paid white South African mercenaries in the Congo in 1964 — I was living there at the time — served as one totally debased expression of that racism.

Many black African governments, particularly those like the revolutionary one in Angola, remain engaged in a death struggle with that racism. Whether Westerners like it or not, those governments will use the capture and execution of Anglo-American mercenaries to bolster the battle confidence of African guerrillas. Guerrilla fighters will be hardened to know that white mercenaries are not invincible but are sometimes incompetent, inept, poorly trained and not immune to firing squads.

The United States and Britain have been disengaged on the matter of mercenaries because their policies have tried to ignore the reality of an inevitable historical process in southern Africa. Why shouldn't the Communists exploit this weakness? How weak a posi-

this, in addition to providing the basis for economic development, attended to the needs of the black majority, who chose employment in "white" areas, accommodation and educational and recreational facilities were provided.

Southern Rhodesia was granted responsible government in 1923.

At a referendum in about 1952 the majority of the white electorate voted in favor of programs on merit in a multiracial Federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which had defined franchise qualifications the same for all races.

We hope and pray for a change to more factual reports on Rhodesia in the international news media.

Reporting on Rhodesia

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and some individuality can be acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

While the general expectation is that Ronald Reagan and John Connally will lead in the President's poll on possible running mates, a close associate of Mr. Ford through the years says flatly, "Don't write off Rockefeller. He still may be Ford's choice."

This friend points to the President's requirements for the No. 2 spot — a person who is "capable of leading the country, disposed to work in full harmony with the chief executive, an asset in the November campaign, and a major contributor to governing the country in those next four years" — and adds: "Rockefeller can do all of those things and better than anyone else."

A Rockefeller aide told this reporter just the other day that he expected the Vice-President to "fade quietly away" after the convention.

But that was before Ronald Reagan shocked conservatives across the land by picking liberal Richard Schweiker as his running mate. Now — according to a high-up official in the Ford campaign organization — the study is fairly old, going back several months. But it showed that, at least at the time, Rockefeller could not do as much as 10 percent to the ticket next fall.

Through Rockefeller's presence on the ticket, this study showed, Ford had a chance to score heavily in the Northeast, where a sizable percentage of the electoral vote lies.

There is a strong line of thinking among Republican leaders today, both in Washington and around the nation, which looks toward a Ford campaign strategy that would be basically "Northern" in orientation.

What running mate could best "sell" this Northern approach to winning in November?

The leaders pushing this strategy — and their numbers are growing each day, in every state — have several names on their list, including Elliot Richardson and Governors Daniel Evans and Robert R. Rydell. And they seem to feel that border-state Tennesseean Howard Baker is sufficiently "Northern" in orientation to make the plan work. But in recent days more and more of these leaders are saying,

"How about Rockefeller?" and, "Rockefeller will be well to the right, ideologically, of Schweiker."

Rockefeller's assets as the President's possible running mate are these:

• The Republican Party organization has a study which shows that Rockefeller, of all possible vice-presidential candidates, would odd more than 2 percent to a Ford-led ticket. The study is fairly old, going back several months.

But it showed that, at least at the time, Rockefeller could not do as much as 10 percent to the ticket next fall.

Through Rockefeller's presence on the ticket, this study showed, Ford had a chance to score heavily in the Northeast, where a sizable percentage of the electoral vote lies.

• Some within the President's orbit of high-level political friends now say that Mr. Ford "owes" the vice-presidential spot on the ticket to Rockefeller. The thesis is stressed that it is the one who would be most certain to attract independent and Democratic votes if he is on the ticket.

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• These same friends say Ford "owes" the running-mate spot to Rockefeller for another reason: because Rockefeller so graciously accepted to those GOP leaders who said Ford could not win the nomination against Reagan.

unless he, Rockefeller, took himself out of contention for the vice-presidential nomination.

"Rockefeller was the good soldier," these friends say. "Now Ford should draft Rockefeller." Rocky won't say "no" if he's told he is needed on the ticket if Ford is to have a chance of catching Jimmy Carter."